New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

Address of Ex-Governor Hunt.

[illegible] Hunt, of New-York, delivered an [illegible] yesterday afternoon, from the steps of the [illegible] to about three thousand persons. [illegible] the speaker was [illegible] with [illegible] of respect [illegible] in the form of [illegible] the meeting was called to order by [illegible], upon whose [illegible] were appointed by [illegible]

PRESIDENT—SHEPHERD KNAPP.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

[illegible] Astor, Clarkson Crolius, [illegible] James Harper, [illegible] Wyllis Blackstone, [illegible] Daniel D. Lord, [illegible] Morris Ketchum, [illegible] Chas. A. Davis, [illegible] Samuel S. [illegible], [illegible] Edgar S. Van Winkle, [illegible] Chester Driggs, [illegible] Richard [illegible], [illegible] Hoffman.

SECRETARIES:

William M. [illegible], [illegible] Joseph B. [illegible]

Mr. Shepherd Knapp then came forward, and, when the cheering with which he was greeted had subsided, he spoke to the following effect:

[illegible] Two of the great political [illegible] of the country have already, on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, presented the claims of their respective candidates to the support of the citizens of this metropolis. The immense assemblages then convened, including the vast concourse of to-day, sufficiently attest the importance of the coming contest. We concur in the opinion that the approaching election is one of transcendent importance. The decision to be made is, in our judgment, vitally connected with the harmony, if not the very existence of the Union. We wish to preserve that Union in its first efficiency, harmonizing all its sections, and to give to the country, and the whole country, such a Government as shall not only insure peace at home and respect with all the nations of the earth, but shall develope all the resources and powers of the nation, and elevate it to that high position to which it can be raised by wise counsels and firm and decided action. [Cheers.]

To effect these most desirable objects, we know no statesman to whom we can look with more confidence than to Millard Fillmore. He has been tried. He came to the administration of the Government when the country was profoundly agitated—so that the wisest men of all parties trembled for the existence of the Union itself. He managed our foreign relations with patriotism, wisdom and firmness. He tranquilized the passions of contending factions at home. Agitation was quieted and he left the Nation in harmony and peace amid the universal congratulations of a grateful country. [Warm cheering.] Although these antecedents are well known to you, and need hardly to be urged upon your attention, yet we have availed ourselves of the accidental presence in our City of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Washington Hunt, to invite his testimony to the merits and the claims of Mr. Fillmore. To no one could we better appeal than to the patriotic Governor who administered the Chief Executive office of the State with [illegible] high station was to nationalize the Commonwealth which had placed him at its head;—to regard it as part only of our common country, to inculcate kindness and fraternal regard for all the members of our widespread Union, however differing in climate or pursuits—and who, through good report and evil report, amid the excesses of partisans and the ravings of fanatics, has stood firmly erect, the unwavering champion of the Constitution. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens! I now introduce to this vast assembly, our friend, and the friend of the Union, Washington Hunt, late Governor of New-York.

The Governor was received with cheers, and when quiet had been restored, he spoke as follows:

GOV. HUNT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: I do not appear before you to-day to appeal to partisan passion or prejudice. Far from desiring to stimulate the excited feelings of the hour to higher intensity, would to Heaven that it were in my power to allay the spirit of contention which is abroad, and to revive the sentiments of unity, brotherhood and mutual sympathy, which carried the Colonies in triumph through the struggle of the Revolution, and enabled the great and good men of that era, not only to achieve the independence of the States, but to unite them by ties of common interest and affection, which they fondly hoped would prove indissoluble and perpetual. [Cheers.] Whether the Union which they established shall be severed into hostile fragments, or shall stand in its original vigor and integrity, to bless the generations of mankind, must depend, in my judgment, upon the preservation of some degree of friendship and good will between the two great sections which constitute the United States of America. We have met in the midst of a most exciting contest for the Presidency. The issues involved are of the gravest moment, and demand the sober reflection of every man who loves his country. [Cries of "That's so."] That the crisis is of unusual importance is admitted by all—that it is perilous, is believed by many. At such a time it becomes us to exercise the spirit of candor and fairness, which governs just men in all their social relations. It will be my aim on this occasion to express my opinions with firmness, but with entire respect for the motives of those whose *sense of duty has brought them to a different conclusion in regard to the political* questions of the day. It unfortunately happens that the prevailing confusion of parties separates many who for years acted together, and who still entertain common views in respect to important subjects of national policy. [True, true.]

Nothing is more unwelcome to generous minds than the interruption of established political relations, and I will add, that nothing is more repugnant to my feelings than to find myself differing from many honored friends to whom I can never cease to cherish sentiments of gratitude and regard.

But, gentlemen, duty is a word of imperative force, and where our country is concerned, our honest convictions must have sway, regardless of personal attachments and recollections. While the spirit of freedom is so constantly invoked on every side, may we not all exercise the right of opinion and discussion, which is the most sacred prerogative of freemen? [Cries of "Certainly."]

Standing here in the commercial emporium of the country, before an audience embracing so much of its intelligence and worth, I feel that it would be out of place to enter upon an elaborate argument, to demonstrate the value of our national union, or to exhibit its vital importance to our prosperity, security, and independence. You have enjoyed its protection too long, you are too conscious of the benefits which flow from it daily and continually, your patriotism is too sincere to justify me in any studied panegyric which might imply that you are not sufficiently alive to the transcendent advantages of our federal system.—[Cheers.] If an argument were needed, I would but say, behold your city—consider its magnificence, its marvelous growth, and unexampled prosperity. Remember what it was—see what it is to-day, and portray in your own imagination what it will be in a single century, if the great continental empire, of which New-York is the commercial and financial centre, shall remain united and free. [Cheers.]

It is true that the City of New-York may boast and justly boast of natural advantages which would insure commercial superiority over every rival. But these advantages are vastly augmented by the beneficent operations of the national system under which we live. Not to speak of the influence of free institutions like ours in invigorating the national wealth and power of production, you must remember that it is the union of the States and the surrender of the commercial power to one common government, so as to produce free intercourse among all the States without hindrance or restriction, which give to your city its proud commercial preeminence. It is this freedom of commerce between the States which pours into your lap a thousand golden streams of tribute—which brings hither the trade of the South and West and makes New-York the store-house for the manufactures of the East. Nowhere, in the history of mankind, has free commercial intercourse been displayed operating upon a scale so vast and imperial. If nothing is permitted to disturb the unity of the States in their commercial intercourse, you have a destiny before you which shall equal the grandeur of the most renowned seats of commerce in the ancient world, and surpass the largest cities of Europe in wealth and population. But if the time shall ever come when we must reverse this picture, and exhibit alienated and dissevered States in the place of that Union which is our glory and pride, your power will have become weakness—your strength will have departed. Assume if you please that the two large classes of States may become enemies in fact, and yet the Union be preserved, as a positive political relation, by governmental force and authority.

Need I remind you that commercial intercourse between communities depends in no small degree upon the cultivation of a mutual friendship and a spirit of good neighborhood? In your commerce with foreign nations and distant islands, do you not aim to attract them by exhibitions of kindness and good will? Conceive for a moment that the United States have become a federation of hostile States—the sentiment of unity extinguished, yet held together by the absolute power of the central government, against the popular spirit and feeling of one entire section of the country. Would such a state of things be favorable to trade and commerce? The effect upon our commercial prosperity would soon be apparent in diminished intercourse, and you would experience many of the consequences of a complete political separation.

I deem it unnecessary in this connection to present statistical comparisons to prove that all parts of our country are beneficial to each other, and that their interests are best promoted by cultivating a friendly and fraternal spirit. You were [illegible] the other day by a [illegible] figures were suddenly reduced about [illegible] hundred millions, [illegible] investigations of one of your able [illegible], Mr. Ruggles. [Cheers.] In a paper which portrays the true sources of your commercial prosperity, and exhibits with transcendent power the vital importance of the national system, which invigorates and combines the varied interests of our country. I would take the occasion to commend this masterly exposition of American commerce and American Union to the thoughtful attention of every man in any way interested in the public welfare. It is enough for us to know that we have a nation which comprises a marvelous diversity of soil, climate and production—that this diversity compels an interchange of commodities on a vast scale, and thus creates that commerce which is the source of your prosperity and strength. Need we complain because New England employs her industry in manufacturing, or because the South seeks her prosperity in agriculture, while New-York, with her merchants and vessels, is [illegible] placed between them, to perform the office of factor and carrier? [Voices—No, no.] Let us respect Nature's laws and thank the great Architect of nations that ours is a colossal Empire extending from ocean to ocean, and from the frozen waters of the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. You must not infer from this allusion to the commercial aspects of the present crisis that I intend to rest upon an appeal to mere pecuniary and commercial interests, or that I am forgetful of those higher considerations which involve the preservation of American liberty and the cause of free representative government. While I deem it legitimate and reasonable to counsel the people to guard their prosperity by prudent political action, I would invoke them by the more exalted sentiments of patriotism to maintain the institutions and cherish the fraternal ties which make us one united people. The most sacred recollections, the most glorious hopes plead with us continually to remain faithful to the spirit of that national system which we received from the patriots of '76 and '89. [Cheers.]

We are in the midst of a contest which involves momentous consequences. It is a crisis big with the fate of empire. [Cheers.] To my mind all other considerations resolve themselves into the great and paramount question whether it is admissible for the sixteen Northern States to combine their strength and take possession of the Executive Government of the United States, without the concurrence or participation of any considerable number of the people of the fifteen States of the South. [Sensation.] In other words, shall the people of the Free States form themselves in compact array and elect a President, on a question which in the nature of things divides the country into two different sections? [Thundering cries of "No!"] Compared with this all other issues become subordinate and insignificant. [Cheers.]

I desire to render full justice to those of our fellow-citizens who have engaged in this Northern combination. I am well aware that it includes many men heretofore conservative, and that they are generally influenced by excited feelings, under a deep sense of wrong. They have been persuaded that the election of a President by the North alone is the only effectual mode of redress for the grievances in Kansas. I conclude that they are honest and patriotic, and that a large majority of them propose to disband the organization when the particular object is attained. [Sensation.] But I believe they have not sufficiently considered the practical effect of their action, and that the results may prove widely different from the intentions which govern them. My observations on this occasion relate chiefly to the nature and probable consequences of an election of the President by one section over the other. Is such an election in harmony with the spirit of a federal compact between distinct and independent States? [Voices—"No."] Would it be favorable to the public tranquility and prosperity, and to the continuance of our Union? [Voices—"No."] Would it afford any remedy for wrong doings in Kansas, or wrong doings anywhere? [Strong cries of "No."] Before answering these questions, let us consider for a moment a preliminary point that is constantly interposed to our objections. We are assured that the Republican Party is not sectional in its character. [Cries of "Yes it is."] Now it is easy to differ respecting the precise meaning of words, but there is not much room for dispute as to the practical nature and tendency of a party founded upon the Slavery question alone, proposing nothing in regard to other matters of government, and existing only in the Northern section of the Union. Its operations and efforts are limited by the line between the Free and the Slave States, and it arrays the former in a direct trial of strength against the latter. [Voices—"That's true."]

It divides the country in twain—sixteen States on this side, fifteen on the other; for the small show of support in two or three Slave States deserves no more attention than any exception to general propositions.

If a party thus formed is not sectional in its character, permit me to inquire what additional fact is necessary to constitute a geographical party? (Voices, "Nothing!") How could it be made more geographical in its effect and operation? When nations are at war, the diplomatists on both sides have learned to insist that they contend only for right and justice, and that they indulge no feelings of hostility. But the fact of war remains until mutual exhaustion compels a treaty of peace. According to my view of the subject, any party which exists only in the North or in the South, and marshals the people of one against the other, whatever name it may assume, is a geographical party, such as Washington foresaw and deprecated in his Farewell Address. It is fraught with the dangers which excited his fears for the stability of the Government, and prompted his last solemn admonitions. We are informed that the *Republican Party has modified its platform with a view* to weaken the force of our objections. We must remember that this Party was organized in New-York in 1854, and its purposes were declared in the proceedings of its Convention, held first at Saratoga and subsequently at Auburn. It promulgated various propositions on the subject of Slavery—denouncing the Compromises of 1850—declaring that no more Slave States shall be admitted, and proposing a Convention of Free States to nominate a President. These avowals have been modified, so that the whole scheme may be summed up in a single article which relates to the government of Kansas, and omits the government of the country. (Laughter and applause.)

But the character of a party is not conclusively established by omissions, ambiguities, and artful phraseology in the structure of resolutions. [Cheers.] They are of about as much value as the technical pleadings of counsel; we must look to other sources for the state of the cause. [Cries of "That's so."] It was but solemn trifling to invite the slave States to come in, when it was perfectly notorious that no electoral vote is expected from any of them. To learn the spirit and scope and purpose of a party organization, we must pay some attention to its avowals through the press and in the arena of discussion. Judged by this criterion, the party is about the same now as in 1854, '55. Some good citizens of a conservative stamp have joined it, intending to retreat when the troubles are over in Kansas. But the real object is to elect a President by the united vote of the Northern States. To secure this conquest, its presses and orators pour forth a never-ending stream of vituperation upon the whole South—words of reproach and defiance, intended to excite in each section irreconcilable hatred towards the other—arraigning the slave States as barbarous, and the whole body of slaveholders as criminal, and sometimes inculcating the sentiment that our Union with them is alike unprofitable and disgraceful. [Applause.] To increase the feeling of aversion, geographical maps of the United States are scattered abroad, exhibiting the Northern States arrayed in innocence, while the Southern States are covered beneath impenetrable darkness, like the regions of perpetual night. [Cries of "Shame!"] Maryland, Kentucky, and the whole South are held up to derision, and the soil which contains the ashes of Washington, and Madison, and Carroll, and Clay—[enthusiastic cheering]—is represented to the world as a heathen land. [Applause.] To excite the popular apprehension a dim cloud is spread over the free State of California and the free Territories of Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington, running north to the frozen parallel of 40°. Opposed now and forever to the extension of Slavery, I cannot forget that the country of Lee and Pinkney and Patrick Henry is part of my country, [great cheering,] nor that these geographical appeals are calculated if not intended to blacken the portion of the American Union in the sight of the nations. [Great applause.]

Let us return to the inquiry whether the election of a President by the Northern States alone is desirable. Consider for a moment that a leading object of the Constitution was to establish perpetual concord and community of feeling between the States, and to combine their energies for great national purposes, thus removing forever the sources of jealousies, hostilities, and mutual strife, which are sure to appear sooner or later among neighboring States when connected by no federal ties. This grand design of the compact of union is subverted, in a considerable degree, by dividing the North and South into contending sections in the Presidential contest. We need not assume that the success of a Northern party would abruptly terminate the political connection between the two classes of States. I persuade myself that there is enough of moderation, wisdom, and loyalty to the Constitution, even in the Southern States, to avert such a catastrophe. (Cheers.) But a great stride will have been made towards moral disunion whenever the stronger section triumphs over the weaker. Union implies friendship, mutual faith, and conjunction of will for the common advantage. Will these remain, when the whole people of nearly half the States shall feel that they have been virtually subjugated in the choice of the Federal Executive? (Cries of "No.") Your own knowledge of the passions which influence mankind will answer the question.

We all condemn and deplore the repeal of the [illegible] [Cries of "No, no."] [illegible] would not repeal the [illegible] originated with a Northern Senator, was favored by a Northern President, and received the votes of nearly one-half of the Northern Senators and Representatives. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] It was the work of a political party. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs. It was not called for by the people of the South, and we all know that a large portion of her citizens condemned it from the beginning. [Cheers.] Will the success of a Northern party cure the mischief? [Cries of "No, no."] Instead of affording any remedy, I firmly believe that such an event would aggravate the existing disorders, and produce other evils of a still more serious magnitude. It would be as great a triumph for disunionists in the South as for agitators in the North. [Cheers.] Heretofore the President has been chosen by a party extending over the whole country, irrespective of sectional lines. The result has been received by all parties with ready acquiescence. [Applause.] The Chief Magistrate was sure of a body of friends and supporters in every State, ready to sustain his administration. But no such universal acquiescence can be expected, if the whole body of Southern States find themselves overpowered by the superior strength of the North. [Cheers.] A very large portion of the Southern people would receive it as an act of exclusion, intended to reduce them to passive subjection. Two parties would exist in most of the slaveholding States—a party for the Union and a party for disunion.

That the friends of the Union would ultimately prevail, I never permit myself to doubt, [warm applause,] but in some States they would be overborne for a season by the violence of popular agitation. They would be denounced by disunionists as traitors to their own section, in the same spirit that the advocates of moderation are sometimes assailed by the extremists in the North. Is it well to subject patriotic and loyal men in the South to such an ordeal? [Voices—"No," "no."] Let us pause before we precipitate the country into scenes of violence and distraction, from which the heart of the patriot recoils. We desire domestic tranquility. [Cheers.] The election of a President by a sectional vote, instead of restoring peace and harmony to the country, could scarcely fail to engender four years of strife and discord, unprecedented in our past history. [Applause.] Under such a state of things the federal laws would be executed with great difficulty in some of the States, and the nation's progress, in all things depending upon beneficent and tranquil legislation, would be virtually arrested. In my judgment the cause of Freedom has nothing to expect or to hope from such a state of affairs. It will not bring liberty or amelioration to any slave anywhere. [Cheers.] Many good men consider it the best mode for securing freedom in Kansas. But I suspect the practical effect would be precisely the reverse. The more bold and impetuous of the Southern people, smarting under the sense of degradation, would probably strive to possess Kansas, and hold it at all hazards. There are triumphs which prove no less disastrous to the victor than the vanquished, and this would be one of them. If the people of the South are already so unreasonable that we cannot act with them in the choice of a President, it is too much to hope that they will all behave like philosophers after they are voted down. It is easy and natural to say that an unwillingness by one section to yield to the compact strength of the other is unreasonable and disloyal. Admit it to be so, but the fact still remains, and it is the business of those who conduct the course of Governments to give some heed to the real temper and sentiments of large masses of people. The spirit of insubordination, which has proved so fatal to the South American Republics, originates in the madness of passion, over-leaping the bounds of reason, and operating in defiance of interest and duty. But the effects are none the less melancholy and disastrous. A wise Republic will carefully abstain from all experiments calculated to alienate large portions of the country from the supreme authority. I am well aware that this practical view of consequences is not in harmony with the excited feelings which agitate the popular breast.

But in great emergencies, no less than in the common concerns of life, it is the part of wisdom to exercise a calm and sober judgment. It was the wisest of philosophers who abstained from striking while he was angry. [Warm applause.] In the discharge of our high political responsibilities, it becomes us to consult the dictates of reason, rather than yield to the force of excited passions. [Cheers.] We are not at liberty to close our eyes to the realities before us. The administration of a government is eminently a practical concern, and every elector ought to feel his just share of the responsibility.

In this connection permit me to remind you that ours is the strongest section, and the South has not the power over us. [Cheers.] The North holds a large and increasing preponderance in population; a majority of Senators and Representatives. [Applause.] Whatever may be said of the extension of Slavery, Freedom, by its inherent power and vitality, extends itself much more rapidly. In truth there has been no extension of Slavery since the annexation of Texas, unless in the sequel Kansas shall prove an exception, which I still hope and trust may be prevented. [Warm applause.] I do not suppose any rational man labors under serious apprehensions that Slavery can obtain a foothold in any other of our present territories. [Cheers.] This view of the ground is more encouraging to the true friends of freedom, than would be inferred from the exaggerated pictures which are held up to excite our fears and dampen our hopes. [Applause.]

You will naturally inquire if there is no remedy for the present distracted condition of the country. That evils exist which require a remedy is universally conceded. Pernicious legislation; a feeble executive; civil strife upon our borders, resulting from the *reckless repeal of the Missouri Compromise; a spirit of discord howling over the land, North against South* and South against North;—present a series of calamities which may well excite our anxious solicitude. We are bound to adopt the course which commends itself to our intelligence and patriotism, as best adapted to rectify these disorders and rescue the country from its dangers. [Applause.] You have seen that according to my view of the subject a sectional triumph would operate not as a remedy, but rather as a new and prolific source of strife, agitation and misgovernment. Waiving all discussion in regard to the merits and qualifications of Col. Fremont, I will only say that in my opinion neither he nor any man living can advance his own honor or the welfare of his country by being elevated to the executive chair through the efforts of a geographical combination. [Great and enthusiastic applause and cheering.]

Nor do I believe that the election of Mr. Buchanan would bring repose and harmony to the country. As an able and experienced statesman, I have long regarded him with respect—but he comes before us as the representative of an Administration which is mainly responsible for the present troubles. He is identified with an enterprising aggressive system of foreign policy, which I deem very unpromising for the peace of the country, or for that stability in national affairs so essential to the public prosperity. Although supported by a party which has some strength in every State, his success would be received as a Southern sectional triumph, and would only prolong the existing disturbance.

What then is to be done? What alternative remains? After serious and impartial reflection, having surveyed the whole ground with an earnest desire to discern the path of duty and safety, it appears to me that all who desire a return to just and rational counsels in our federal affairs, ought to give their support to Mr. Fillmore. [Tremendous enthusiasm and cheering, nine cheers for Mr. Fillmore, three for Gov. Hunt, and great applause.] In the present state of things, I consider him the best representative of that national conservative feeling, which would reconcile differences and restore peace by inaugurating a policy of impartial justice between both sections. [Cheers.] I consider it greatly in his favor that he is opposed by those extremists North and South who seem resolved that the country shall have no rest from their clamors, so long as one part of the Union is in the North and the other in the South. [Cheers.]

Mr. Fillmore has rendered valuable service to his country both in the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. [Applause.] It is conceded by his opponents that at his retirement from the Executive Office the nation was prosperous and united. [Cheers.] You have well observed, Mr. President, that universal [illegible] him for his firmness [illegible] and the dignity and moderation [illegible] Even the Republican Party, according to its present platform, propose nothing more than to place the sectional question precisely where Mr. Fillmore left it at the close of his term. [Cheers.] Yet he is assailed from that quarter with a degree of violence which indicates deep personal and political hostility. You would suppose that it was he who repealed the Missouri Compromise and furnished weapons to the Border Ruffians. [Laughter and applause.] But it is well known that he has always condemned the Nebraska measure and all the lawless outrages which have resulted from it. I find myself, this morning, suddenly called upon by the largest newspaper in the American world, to give an exposition of Mr. Fillmore's opinions on certain phases of the Kansas question. It has not been my good fortune to solicit any special revelation of his views on these possible contingencies and eventualities. In his letter of acceptance [illegible] his former administration as his [illegible] for the future. [Great cheering.] This [illegible] that he will execute the laws [illegible] with invincible energy. [Cheers.] [illegible] that Col. Fremont [illegible] Does any one believe [illegible] in office, the strife [illegible] would have been permitted [illegible] No, gentlemen; [illegible] I am persuaded that he [illegible] uphold the people in [illegible] rights, and protect them in the [illegible] in the regular mode, without [illegible] from Missouri or elsewhere. [Cheers.] Mr. Fillmore has always insisted upon the principle that it is the province of Congress to make the laws, and of the Executive to enforce them. [Cheers.] It is the business of Congress to abrogate the unconstitutional legislation which has been forced upon the territory. That these odious enactments cannot stand is sufficiently shown by the fact that nearly all the Southern Senators have voted to rescind them. [Applause.] If, Mr. President, (said Gov. H., addressing himself to Mr. Knapp,) they are still in force when you take your seat in the next Congress, I trust you will see to it that they are promptly blotted out forever.

The Republican Party has withdrawn that part of its platform which condemns the Compromises of 1850. Still, Mr. Fillmore is constantly arraigned for having given his approval to those measures. He was elected with General Taylor, under a distinct pledge that the one man power should not be exerted to defeat the will of Congress on the Slavery question. [Cheers and applause.] But it is now contended that he should have interposed his veto to arrest an adjustment which originated with Clay, and received the sanction of the wisest patriots in the land. What was the effect of the Compromise of 1850? Though many of us would have preferred different provisions in some particulars, I contend that the Compromise, as a whole, was favorable to Freedom, and gave no practical advantage to Slavery.

It secured California as a Free State, thus excluding Slavery from the entire coast of the Pacific. It gave to Utah and New Mexico the control of their own destiny; and there is no danger that negro Slavery will invade that portion of the country. It abolished the Slave trade in the District of Columbia. In return for all this, it only gave the South a more efficient law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. I never approved all the details of that law; but, in its practical operation, it but gives effect to the constitutional provision on that subject. The real Fugitive Slave Law exists in the words of the Constitution, which declare that fugitives shall be given up. [Applause.] This clause was placed there by the unanimous vote of the framers of the Constitution, and is no less binding than any other of its provisions. It was a part of a system of compromise which inhibited the African slave trade after 20 years; and for this mighty boon to humanity, involving the liberty of millions of the black race, we agreed to surrender a few runaway slaves to their masters. Those who object to the condition ought at least to propose its repeal or stop their clamor. Mr. Fillmore is a man of prudence and moderation, ready to render equal justice to both sections, and to resist any encroachment upon the rights of either. It is gratifying to know that he is sustained by the conservative men in the South who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who desire a cessation of violence in Kansas and a restoration of harmony throughout the country. He is supported by Bell and Houston and all the Southern Representatives who voted against the Nebraska bill, except Col. Benton, who sustains Mr. Buchanan. [Applause.] What is the true and only remedy for the disorders in Kansas? It requires the abrogation of unconstitutional legislation in the Territory, and a vigorous enforcement of the laws of the United States. If elected, Mr. Fillmore will enforce these laws, [cheers,] and will be sustained in the discharge of that duty by good and true men, in every part of the Union. He would restore law and order and peace in that unhappy Territory, too long the sport of border ruffians and demagogues. [Cheers.] This, in my judgment, is the best, if not the only hope for redeeming Kansas and promoting its peaceful formation into a Free State. [Cheers.] I sustain Mr. Fillmore in the firm belief that his election would bring these difficulties to an honorable termination, and restore that harmony, which ought to be the first wish of every patriot heart. [More hearty cheers.] Would you have another four years of angry strife and contention, with confidence paralyzed, your Government indifferent to the great purposes for which it was created, and your country an object of mortification to yourselves and of derision to the enemies of free government in the old world? [Cries of "No, no!"] God forbid! Mr. Fillmore has been arraigned for the boldness of speech with which he proclaimed the danger of sectional combinations, and it has been imputed to him that he encouraged disunion. This is an entire perversion of the spirit and meaning of his remarks. It must be recollected that he was addressing, not the South, but his fellow-citizens at home, and appealing to them strongly to cling to the Union and remain faithful to the spirit of our federal compact. It seems to be assumed that patriotism and courage consist in defying distant States in the South and stimulating sectional animosities at home. My views are very different. While I never failed to maintain the rights of my own section, and to speak the truth firmly to Southern men when I have deemed them in the wrong, I never desired to exaggerate and widen the differences between the sections for purposes of political agitation. [Applause.]

The most potent argument employed against the support of Mr. Fillmore, is the plea that he is unavailable and cannot be elected. This is a mere assumption. [Loud cries, "He can be elected."] It appears that an electoral ticket in his favor has been formed in nearly all the States, and that the people will at least have an opportunity to vote for him, and I would propose that they be permitted to decide the question. Who can tell in the present chaos and confusion what may be their deliberate verdict in November? I only ask that all who believe his election would promote the welfare of the country, may stand firm, and pay no heed to the ominous predictions, especially when coming from those who seek his defeat. [Cheers.] My own course is not regulated by the doctrine of chances. I am not especially intent on finding the strongest side in politics. I seek only the right side, [cheers,] and in the present contest let us confidently hope it may prove the strongest. [More cheers.] It is enough *for me that I can vote for him, while I cannot sus*tain either of his competitors, consistently with my sense of duty to the country, in the present posture of affairs. Whether he is elected or not, the vote cast for him will prove that there remains a large body of patriotic conservative citizens, in both sections, standing upon national ground, and animated by a spirit of true devotion to the peace and stability of the Union. [Applause.] Be the result what it may, this fact alone will assert a potent influence upon the course of events, and contribute to the safety of our national institutions. If you, gentlemen, and all the people of the North, were to join in this sectional combination, who might not despair of the Republic? So far as New-York is concerned, it seems to be conceded that the contest lies between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Fremont. This being so, may we not appeal to every man of sound national views, regardless of party names or designations, to come forward and make the harmony of the Union paramount to all subordinate considerations? [Applause.]

I have endeavored to address you in the independent spirit of an American citizen, having no prejudices to gratify, no partisan interests to serve, but desiring above all things to promote the safety and prosperity of our common country. [Cheers.] Weighty indeed is the responsibility which rests upon the State of New-York in this remarkable contest. Geographically and commercially a middle State, she may well and wisely stand on middle ground, and interpose with a giant's strength between the violent combatants in both extremes of the country, whose struggles for supremacy threaten to shake the foundations of the Republic. [Cheers.] First among her sisters, related to them by all the ties of commerce and friendship, it becomes her to act an elevated and generous part. [Warm applause.] Her dearest interests, her cherished traditions, her future destiny, all forbid that she should separate herself from any portion of our Union, and prompt her to exert a genial influence in noble efforts to extinguish animosities and draw the family of American States closer together by the bonds of mutual sympathy, affection and confidence.

When the Governor had concluded his address the audience gave three cheers for the orator of the day; three cheers for Erastus Brooks; three cheers for Chester Driggs, Esq., and three cheers for the Union.

Bradford's MS. History of Plymouth Colony.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following passage from "Anderson's History of the Colonial Church" is worth reproducing in connection with the discussion of the "Discovery" of Bradford's MS. History of Plymouth Colony, which is agitating the historical and antiquarian people in the vicinity of Boston.

The value and importance of the work itself, and the obligations we are under to all who have been concerned in making it accessible to the public in this country, must be readily acknowledged—but is it not singular that such a notice of it as the following should have been published as long ago as 1848, without attracting the attention of any of the historians? I happen to know that it escaped some of the sharpest critics and ablest historical writers among us, who have had Rev. Mr. Anderson's volumes since they were first published; and I think it more than probable that I should not have noticed it, when they recently, for the first time, came into my hands, had I not been put upon the alert by the reports of the discovery.

You will observe that the following gives no room for a doubt as to the author of the MS. referred to, and does not leave it to comparison of passages or handwriting, but expressly states the fact. Rev. Mr. Anderson, in illustrating the peculiar animosity of the Puritans to the Bishops—says in a note:

"Few passages are to be found in which this hatred of Puritans against the Episcopal order is expressed in more awful terms than in *Bradford's MS. History of Plymouth Colony, of which he was the first Governor.* The bitterness of his remarks, when hearing of the downfall of the Bishops, is only equalled by the falseness of his prophecy that they should never be restored. [illegible] *copied from this MS., which is now in the possession of the Bishop of London.*"

New-York, Oct. 9, 1856. C. H. M.

The Great National Agricultural Fair at Philadelphia.

Grand Banquet—Address of President Wilder.

LIST OF THE PREMIUMS.

From our Special Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 10, 1856.

At the close of the great butcher procession, last evening, the worthy victualers repaired to a most luscious banquet, which, being furnished from their own stalls, was, if not exquisite and *distingué*, rich and luscious in the extreme. These good fellows, like most men in the world, remember No. 1, and keep the fat bits of their muttons, as their glowing chaps betoken, entirely to themselves. Nothing could equal the spirit of genial, though rather coarse, hilarity which reigned at this butcherical banquet, and every thing tended to confirm the jovial impression their appearance inspired. It is Harry Lorrequer, or Maxwell, I believe, who tells the story of an Irish Major, in the fighting Fifty-fifth, who, though sorely given to profane swearing, was so kind at heart that his men were went always to say, "it was a comfort to be cursed by the Major." I should say in the same spirit, "it must be a comfort to be slaughtered by a Philadelphia butcher." The only weakness these good people betrayed was a strong disposition to go the Fillmore ticket. That word "American," though but an empty sound, has a talismanic attraction, especially in the towns.

Later in the evening I visited the theatres, which were all, I rejoice to say, crowded to excess, especially the Walnut, where the great American tragedian personated *Damon*, the noble Greek. Some of the smaller stars around the great firmament twinkled most funnily. *Dionysius* certainly must have emigrated to Syracuse from Ireland. With the exception of Mr. Forrest and the *Hermione* of the evening, Mrs. Abbott, a more dismal exhibition I never beheld. The theatre itself has a damp, dirty, drowsy air, ineffably depressing, and the audience, though certainly not of the refined school, caught some of the coldness from the walls. However, a new theatre is springing up which bids fair to rival in lightness and brilliancy of look, and real splendor of accommodation, any temple of the art in the world. The rent, too, to be asked is $7,000 a year, instead of $30,000, as in New-York. In Philadelphia they honor the divine art and are willing to sacrifice for its preservation.

After the theatres came the mass meetings, torch-light processions, and-so-forth. All three Richmonds were in the field, but so far as marching, horrible music and farthing lights went, Fillmore unquestionably carried the night. The most amusing feature in the procession was the palpable obviousness of that little cunning device, originally started by Captain Rynders, of carrying portions of the procession off at bye streets, and bringing them round into line again, thus making the march interminable. To carry out this manœuvre, it is above all things necessary to eschew marchers with any remarkable notoriety of face, and to secure, as far as possible, what the French passports style the *très ordinaire*. Last evening, however, in the procession was an ardent Fillmoreite who had lost, either in love or war, a large portion of his nose, whose place was supplied by a huge white plaister. As this ornamental appendage came again and again in view, it first created surprise, men wondering whether it was one of the requirements of "the Order" to part with portions of the nose, but after a while, when the truth began to dawn, it woke the most intense merriment among the spectators, which drowned in ridicule the whole affair. Among the speakers at the Fremont meeting, which was full of enthusiasm, was Mr. Joel Blunt, of New-York; and Mr. Curtis, and others of the most brilliant of the Republican staff, are scouring the surrounding country. The city appears strong for Fillmore; the country for Fremont. Buchanan, who, if against one or other in united force, would evidently not hold an hour, simply builds his hope on division.

This morning I made early for the field of the Fair. The place was quite still and silent, presenting a singular contrast to the whirl and excitement of the day before, and looked really beautiful, with its gay tents scattered over the field, their colors floating idly in the morning air, while at its feet the river Schuylkill was sleeping soft and lovingly. The cattle had not yet shaken off sleep, but were lying in pictur*esque groups around, and the whole, with its air of* calm and repose, was just such a scene as Claude Lorraine or Gainsboro would have hung on with delight. Though the spot selected is thus beautiful—the most beautiful for such a purpose I could conceive—the arrangements of the Committee have been wretched and clumsy in the extreme. First you had to encounter at the gates a porter in a state of disgusting inebriety. Then there was no one to direct you to the inspection of the real purpose of the Fair. Such stewards as were on the field were riding about in very rowdy style, roaring at the perpetual racing, which appeared to be the main attraction to the multitude. No one enjoys a good race or admires more a mettlesome steed than I do, but this is an agricultural exhibition, not a race ground. The place has the fault of all American matters, instead of one complete carried-out business. It is three or four affairs at the same time half carried out. It is Epsom, Greenwich Fair, and a Bucks agricultural meeting at the same time, with the largest slice of Epsom. From the hour the Fair opens, men, women and children mount the seats which overlook the track, and pass the day in cheering on the various charioteers who incessantly fly past them at battle-speed. The real objects of the Fair seem not alone secondary but lost sight of, except by a certain class. Then there are around all the appliances of a race course. Shows, finger-tricks and jugglers of every description. One hero quite out did Barnum in the splendor of his invention, and exhibited to the music of a pair of Irish pipes, the two identical wild deer with which Fremont drove over the Rocky Mountains.

The cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, implements, and everything animate and inanimate at the Fair, were, in truth, worthy of a more decided attention than they received, and we would suggest to the [illegible] of these national shows whether it would not, as in Europe, be wise to reserve one or two days for cattle, one or two for poultry and pigs, and so on, reserving two or three for the horses at the close, by which means every species of stock would receive a fair attention, and the fair be prolonged with advantage to the Society. It is due to the Society, the judges and the agriculturists of Western Pennsylvania, to whom the fair owes its largest contributions, to state that at this exhibition the rage for stock, fattened until they are only fit for the tallow chandler's melting-tub, which is the bane of English agriculture, has been entirely extinguished. Overfeeding with all its painful and disgusting consequences does not, at least as far as cattle is concerned, exist in these districts. The stock exhibited is in excellent condition and nothing more, and it would really appear as if there was some prospect that the encouragement of the Society would be permanently given to the production of the best breeds. Latterly immense efforts have been made evidently to introduce through these districts the purest breeds, both of sheep and cattle; indeed, the best animals of this class, as I fancy the prize list will show, were imported from England, and some had taken prizes at the agricultural exhibitions. By the introduction of this thorough-bred stock from England a native stock will in the course of a few years be created of great excellence.

Indeed, there were not many fat cattle on exhibition. The three most remarkable were from Chester County, owned and fed by Mr. Bettar. The three weighed about 3,000 pounds each. The display of working oxen was particularly fine, all the animals being of sturdy bone and powerful. The ten team exhibited by the Chester County Agricultural Society, when brought into the ring to exhibit the points and training of the animals, attracted universal admiration.

Among the most beautiful Cattle exhibited were [illegible] exhibited by a gentleman from Maryland, I think of the name of [illegible] Cow, *Mary Queen of Scots*, both of which were of singular beauty [illegible] on the State of Delaware. [illegible] a Heifer called [illegible] from the same State, were of great beauty.

In Sheep, a Mr. [illegible], of New-York, clearly bore away the palm. Some South-Down Ewes and two-year-old Rams, recently imported, I have never seen surpassed. There were also [illegible] the Leicester and Cotswold [illegible] Mr. Ware, of Virginia, had also a splendid [illegible] which had taken prizes at the Agricultural [illegible] in England.

The display of Horses was, on the whole, but [illegible] might have been expected. [illegible] was small and inferior [illegible] There were, however, some noble [illegible] stood preeminent a two-year-old [illegible] delphia, by a gentleman [illegible] New-York. [illegible] Norfolk friends, who were, with the [illegible] But the principle of having [illegible] power in the smallest bulk may be [illegible]

In pigs of the large breeds the show [illegible] high, but the smaller breeds were [illegible] Porkers were exhibited, which [illegible] can be said to be so, were models of symmetry. Of other matters more to-morrow.

One was the hour fixed for what was termed, in rather poetic exaggeration of phraseology, "the banquet," and those invited were informed with italicised emphasis on their cards, that Philadelphia was not as other places, but was true to time, and so forth, and that at 1, to the minute, the gorgeous banquet would be served. When I came, however, a kind, benevolent-looking old gentleman, who looked as if he had lived all his life among flowers and fed on milk and Philadelphia butter, mounted the rostrum and informed the assembled guests that dinner would not be for an hour. The carpenters were absolutely setting up the tables and forums at the time. And then, when the hour did come, instead of making to the banqueting tent, which was but a few yards off, we were absolutely, hear it, ye gods! marched like the cattle and horses in the morning, for a mile along the track under a burning sun, scorched to make a Quaker holiday—a process to which not even the enthusiastic encomiums of the spectators on my prime condition could reconcile me. Nor after passing through the rough desert did we even find the compensation of a rich, luxurious lunch. The gorgeous banquet consisted of half a dozen apples and a cold roast ham, which had certainly seen the War of 1812. There was, of course, no wine, but it was more even than a half hour before we could get a drop of water to moisten our parched lips, after our long march around the field. Most of the prominent speakers, too, were absent. Mr. [illegible] sent an apology; and Governor Pollock and Mr. John A. King, the candidate for Governor, were the master speakers of the day. But I must close to catch the mail.

By Telegraph.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILDER—THE LIST OF PREMIUMS, ETC.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 10.

There was a very large attendance at the National Agricultural Fair to-day, numbering thirty to forty thousand persons. The principal attraction was the racing on the course, which was very spirited. The grand banquet came off at 3½ P. M., when eighteen hundred persons, including two hundred ladies, sat down.

Among the invited guests were Bishops Potter, of Pennsylvania, and McCoskry, of Michigan, who pronounced grace and returned thanks before and after the meal.

The tables filled an immense tent, beautifully decorated, and bountifully supplied under the direction of Mr. Jones of the [illegible] Hotel.

After the edibles had been disposed of, President Wilder made an address, as follows:

Fellow-Citizens and Friends of Agriculture: Amidst these congregated thousands, assembled from various States of our confederacy, and from foreign lands, amidst this array of intellect and learning from all ranks and professions, and in the presence of this galaxy of beauty and taste, my voice can be of little moment, except as the medium of communication between you and those I have the honor to represent.

In behalf of the United States Agricultural Society, and of those by whose invitation and liberality we are here convened, I extend to each of you a most cordial welcome. Welcome to the present blessings and glorious hopes of American Agriculture, the parent and conservator of American freedom. [Applause.]

Eighty-one years ago, in this city of Brotherly Love the fathers of our Republic planted the tree of Liberty, beneath whose genial shade we repose, and of whose fruit we now partake. Their mission was to proclaim political independence; ours to secure to the tillers of the soil the blessings of that independence. Seventy-one years ago a noble band of those patriot sires established the first Agricultural Society on this continent, in this city, endeared to us by the most hallowed associations, all of which conspire to render it a most appropriate place for this great national jubilee. [Applause.]

The purpose of this Society is to carry out and to consummate the designs of those venerable men—to bring together the choicest productions of art and science, of industry and enterprise—to awaken and sustain a more general interest in all the departments of husbandry—and, above all, and over all, to unite by a band of common fellowship and friendship the yeomanry of *all* sections of our beloved land. [Rapturous applause.]

It is our happy lot to live in a period of high and progressive civilization, distinguished by events superior to those which make up the history of the Pharaohs in Egypt, of the Seleucidæ in Syria, or the Cesars in Rome—a period when individual and national character forms with amazing rapidity, and the work of former centuries is transacted in a few days.

We live, too, in a country, the vigorous growth of which readily adapts itself to this active age—a country of stupendous proportions, extending from ocean to ocean, containing vast fields for human development and happiness, embracing nearly every variety of soil and climate, actually producing or capable of being made to produce sustenance for the [illegible] duplicating millions, if not for more [illegible] inhabit the globe; a country [illegible] springing up as by enchantment [illegible] the arts and sciences [illegible] the most renowned [illegible] attainment, civil, literary and [illegible] tention of all other nations [illegible] from every part of the world [illegible] are concentrating and commingling into a race more powerful than any which has preceded it. These and similar considerations show the importance of one cause, and the mission which the All-wise and Infinite has assigned to the United States of America. [Applause.]

The lively interest manifested in this exhibition and the great concourse of persons attending it, afford ample evidence of the high esteem in which agriculture and the rural arts are held. It will have been witnessed, should the pleasant weather continue, by more than 200,000 people, and it has been pronounced by competent judges, the most interesting ever held on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.] The number of entries has been very large. In stock, it has embraced some of the finest specimens of the different breeds, which this or any other Country afford. The latter, with the display of implements and of the productions of the soil and the arts, reflect great honor upon the contributors and the society, upon this city and the country.

For the means and agencies which have secured the complete success of this exhibition, we are indebted to the municipal authorities of this city and to their fellow-citizens, for their polite invitation and their large hospitality—to the gentlemen whose liberality provided the guarantee fund for the security of the enterprise against failure—to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for their encouragement and cooperation—to the Superintendents, marshals and local committees for the energy and fidelity with which they have discharged their arduous duties—to the contributors for the promptitude with which they have responded to our call, in many instances at great risk, expense and personal inconvenience—to the judges for the judicious manner in which they have fulfilled the difficult and delicate trust confided to them. Our chief regret is, that our limited resources constrained them to suffer so much excellence to pass unrewarded.

We are also under especial obligation to the various Agricultural Societies for the large and respectable delegations with which they have favored us—to our honored guests for the encouragement which their presence has afforded us and the cause we seek to advance—and last, though first in our affections, to the ladies who, following in the footsteps of their illustrious [illegible] and common mother, have lent the enchantment of grace and beauty to this primitive pursuit of man [illegible] pursuit worthy of their purest devotion and suited to their most refined and cultivated taste. [Applause.]

Ladies and gentlemen, there are themes of [illegible] interest connected with the subject of American [illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

[illegible] Danvers, Thursday, Oct. 9.

[illegible] the inhabitants of Danvers [illegible] to do honor to the return of this gentleman after an absence of twenty years. The reception [illegible] an exceedingly brilliant affair [illegible] the village [illegible] decorated [illegible] a National salute was fired in North Danvers.

At [illegible] o'clock the procession started from [illegible] North Danvers. [illegible] Boston Brass Band. Following [illegible] about 200 [illegible] scholars of District No. 12 followed with [illegible] bearing the inscription, "West Danvers [illegible]" [illegible] drawn by six large black horses, [illegible] accompanied by the Committee [illegible] a large number of carriages [illegible] of Mr. Peabody [illegible]

Mr. Peabody rode along, bowing his thanks [illegible] to the crowd, who greeted him with cheers as he passed.

[illegible] the line separating North and South Danvers [illegible] a humble house, upon which was inscribed:

THE HOUSE OF BOWDITCH.

Here the South Danvers part of the procession was drawn up to meet the guest.

When the head of the cavalcade arrived at the [illegible] they halted and divided.

Mr. Peabody was here received by the Salem Cadets, who presented arms while their band played "Sweet Home." The line of march was then resumed with the Cadets at the head, and the South Danvers at the left of the procession. This consisted [illegible] firemen and school children, of the latter of [illegible] 1,200 were congregated—a small "army [illegible] banners." Of these the "Peabody High School" attracted the most attention. The young [illegible] were dressed in a black uniform. The [illegible] 21 in number, wore white dresses with the American flag as a sash, and had each of them on a [illegible] the arms of the State she represented. Three of them were dressed so as to represent the trio of England, Scotland and Ireland.

At Mr. [illegible]'s the procession waited a few minutes, and Mr. Peabody received numerous congratulations from old friends. At this point the procession was joined by Gov. Gardner and staff. From Mr. [illegible]'s the procession passed through Danvers [illegible] the line of Salem, and then countermarched [illegible] Mr. Peabody and his friends arrived at the "Peabody Institute," where Mr. Abbott welcomed him in a [illegible] speech, to which Mr. Peabody replied.

The procession could not have numbered less than [illegible] people. The crowd in the street was immense, [illegible] mass of people on the sidewalks and in the [illegible] of the street seriously interfering with the progress of the procession.

Many private houses were very handsomely decorated with flags, mottoes, evergreens, and bunting.

The British and American flags intermingled their [illegible]. I copied some of the inscriptions, of which I send you the following as a specimen:

"A grateful people greet him."

"Action is the life of virtue."

"The key of our Free Schools, our noblest benefactor."

"God loveth a cheerful giver,
So also doth the receiver."

"God will bless and man should honor world's benefactor, G. P."

"A friend at home and abroad."

On the banner of one of the schools:

"Education is a debt owed by the present to the future generation."—Mr. Peabody's sentiment at the Centennial Celebration. "We will pay the debt."

"Sylvester Proctor, the early friend and benefactor of George Peabody. His works do follow him."

"Progress was the spirit of our Fathers. Let us continue to revere it."

"True merit our only claim to distinction."

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The procession having marched through the principal streets, arrived at the Peabody Institute at about [illegible] o'clock. Mr. Peabody, Hon. Mr. Daniels, His Excellency the Governor and Staff, and several others, proceeded to the residence of Eben Sutton, Esq., directly opposite, where they made a short stay.

On returning, Hon. Mr. Abbott, in behalf of the citizens of Danvers, welcomed Mr. Peabody in a neat speech, in the course of which he referred in the following terms to Mr. Peabody's munificent donations in aid of the educational interests of his native town:

Wherever his lot has been cast, every worthy object of charity and benevolent enterprise has received his ready aid, in an especial manner has he [illegible] When fire desolated our village and swept away the sacred house where in childhood he listened to those truths which have been the guide and solace of maturer years, he helped to rebuild the walls, and point again the spire to heaven. When local pride would rear an enduring monument to the memory of our fathers, who fell in the first fight of the Revolution, it was *his* bounty, although he lived beneath the very shadow of the crown, from which that Revolution snatched its brightest jewel, that assisted in raising the granite pile, and transmitted to future ages the names and heroic deeds of our venerated martyrs. So when, advancing a new step in the course of public Education, this town established two High Schools for the better culture of its youths, it was his untiring generosity that awakened new life and kindled fresh desire for knowledge, by ordaining a system of prize medals, [illegible] discriminating and judicious, and which will [illegible] his name in the affections of unborn generations of youthful scholars. And lastly, when four years ago, the town of Danvers celebrated the Centennary of its municipal life, it was the same constant, faithful friend that sent to our festival that noble sentiment, "Education—a debt due from present to future generations"—and, in payment of his share of that debt, gave "to the inhabitants of the town" a munificent sum "for the promotion of knowledge and morality among them." Since that day his bounty has not ceased, but has flowed forth unceasingly, until the original endowment has been more than doubled, and until here, upon this spot, is founded an Institution of vast immediate good, and whose benefits and blessings for future years, and upon the generations yet to come, no man can measure.

MR. PEABODY'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Peabody [illegible] to the front of the stage, amid [illegible] and replied as follows:

[illegible] and Fellow-Townsmen: I have no [illegible] to your eloquent words of welcome [illegible] emotions, and return you for them my [illegible] acknowledgments. My heart tells me that this is no common occasion. This vast gathering, comprising many old associates, their children and their grandchildren, to welcome me to the home of my childhood, almost unman me. Though Providence has granted me an unvaried and unusual success in the pursuit of fortune in other lands, I am [illegible] the humble boy who left yonder unpretending [illegible] many, very many years ago.

I have felt it necessary to decline many proffered [illegible], but I could not resist the impulse which [illegible] me to accept yours, and to revisit the scenes [illegible] familiar—to take you again by the hand, and [illegible] how it rejoiced my heart to see you.

[illegible] imagine how the changes to which [illegible] impress me. You have yourselves [illegible] and have gradually become familiar [illegible] but to me, who have been so long [illegible] is almost astounding. It is gratifying [illegible] however, that these transformations [illegible] in hand, with your prosperity and [illegible] the solitary fields which were the [illegible] now resound with the hum of [illegible] and the spirit of improvement, not content [illegible] on land, has even converted [illegible] into solid ground, and made it [illegible] of active enterprise.

[illegible] has also wrought changes of a painful nature. Of those I left, the old are all gone, and few of the middle-aged remain, but old and infirm, while the active population consists almost entirely of a new generation.

I now revert to a more pleasing theme, and call [illegible] attention to the brightest portion of the picture [illegible]

Then turning to the other part of the platform, Mr. P. addressed the children:

One of the most pleasing and touching incidents of this morning is the large number of scholars who have come forth to bid me welcome and who now surround me. In addressing a few words to you, my dear young friends, I would bid you remember that but a few [illegible] years before you will occupy the same position towards your own children which your parents [illegible] towards yourselves. The training you are now receiving is a precious talent, for the use or abuse of which, each will, on a future day, be called upon to give a strict account. May you then be ready to render up the talent with usury.

There is not a youth within the sound of my voice,

[Concluded on Seventh Page.]

[illegible] character, an unswerving integrity, and an honor ever unsullied by an unworthy word or action, make their possessor greater than worldly success or prosperity. These qualities constitute greatness; without them you will [illegible] the good opinion of others or the approbation of a good conscience.

[illegible] ber that there have been and are, great women as well as great men, great in the domestic sphere as daughters, as wives, and as mothers, and I trust that future times may record many a name so distinguished, whose seeds of good were sown within this town; and allow me to hope that my eye now rests upon some of them.

May the advice I have given be impressed upon your young hearts. It is given with great sincerity, by one who has had much experience in the world, and although Providence has smiled upon all his labors, he has never ceased to feel and lament the want of that early education which is now so freely offered to each one of you. This is the first time we have met. It may prove the last, but while I live I shall feel a warm interest in your welfare. God bless you all.

During the delivery of this speech the street extending by the Institute was completely jammed, and all the house-tops within hearing distance were crowded. The speech was frequently applauded.

THE BANQUET.

After some delay a new procession was formed, which proceeded to J. B. Smith's mammoth tent, where that well-known caterer had provided dinner for about 1,500 persons. The tent was decorated with flags, streamers, &c., and the head of it surmounted by a beautiful wreath of evergreen entwined with dahlias, an American eagle, holding in its beak the inscription—

"England my abiding place—America my home."

At the right hand, extending the whole length of the tent, was a table raised a few feet above the rest. About midway of this table was seated Mr. Peabody, Hon. Edward Everett on his right hand, and Hon. Mr. Daniels, the President of the day, and Governor Gardner and staff.

Immediately behind these gentlemen, beneath a canopy of flags, was a large stuffed eagle, holding in its beak a fine wreath of flowers.

Hon. R. S. Daniels, President of the day, made a few opening remarks, closing with the following sentiment:

A cordial and hearty welcome to the distinguished citizen, eminent merchant and public benefactor.

Mr. Peabody then arose, amid the most tumultuous applause, and cheers after cheers, and spoke as follows:

MR. PEABODY'S DINNER SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The reception you have given me to-day overpowers me. Few boys ever left a New-England home under circumstances more humble than I did: none could return more honored, too, where honor is said not to be usual, in his own country and among his own kindred. I feel proud as well as grateful at these testimonials, so far beyond my merits, but so gratifying to my heart, and which I shall ever esteem the greatest honor of my life. You have alluded, Mr. Chairman, to my course as a merchant. Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish, through my own exertions, a house in the great metropolis of England, which I think my mercantile friends here present will sustain me in saying sustains a high character and credit throughout the world. Coming back to the home of my childhood, I honestly confess that I feel great pride in this, and I do not believe that you will accuse me of egotism in saying so. I have endeavored, in the constitution of its members and the character of its business, to make it an American house, and to give it an American atmosphere—to furnish it with American journals—to make it a centre for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting London. That I have partially succeeded in doing so I think I may reasonably conclude from the flattering testimonials which I have received since my arrival in this country. [Cheers.] You have also been pleased to allude to my humble efforts to promote good feeling between Great Britain and the United States, by increasing the social intercourse between my English and American friends. That a cordial alliance ought to exist between these two countries, founded on social intercourse and personal friendships, as well as mutual interests, is an opinion which I share with most persons who have had the opportunity to see both. [Applause.] I am happy indeed if my humble efforts have aided in promoting such good feeling. If there are two nations on the face of the earth that ought to be connected by the closest ties of mutual good will, they are these two countries. [Renewed applause.] It is not in the language ordinarily used that I point to the similarity in their institutions, their laws, their language and their commercial interests. The exports of this country to Great Britain are larger than to all the world besides. The exports from Great Britain to this country, though not relatively so large, are on an equally gigantic scale. A monetary crisis in one country is generally followed by like results in the other. A change in financial policy on the one side is met by a responsive change on the other. The journals of each country reflect at length each others views and sentiments. Out of this very intimacy of relations there grows frequent cause of difference; but I am sure that, notwithstanding the little outbursts of jealousy which occasionally show themselves, England is not less proud of her offspring than is America of the parent stock. I can assure you that, from the universally beloved Queen who rules those realms, down to her humblest subject, one feeling of good will towards this country prevails. [Three cheers for the Queen.] I say this with the greatest confidence, since I see around me many gentlemen who have had an opportunity to see for themselves whether these things are so. To none can I appeal more confidently than to you, Sir, (turning to Mr. Everett,) who have filled the most important office abroad in the gift of our Government, with so much honor to your own country and so much satisfaction to those to whom you were accredited. [Loud cheers.] I have been reminded to-day that one who followed worthily in the footsteps of my friend on my right has passed away. The corner-stone of the Peabody Institute was laid by Abbott Lawrence, but before it was completed his pure spirit had left the world. I admired him for his practical talents; I respected him for his virtues, and loved him as a friend. Like myself, he was convinced of the great importance of conciliation, forbearance and mutual good will between England and America. During his whole mission he labored earnestly to cultivate those feelings, and I take a melancholy pleasure in adding my humble tribute to his memory—in testifying, not only to the profuseness of his own hospitalities, and the constancy of his own labors to these ends, but to the heartiness and zeal with which he coöperated in my more humble efforts. The memory of such a man as Abbott Lawrence is doubly blessed. Allow me to conclude by proposing a toast:

Our old town of Danvers, as it was constituted in 1752—Although separated by conventional lines, may she know none but civil divisions.

And, in connection with this sentiment, permit me to express a hope that the Peabody Institute, as it was established in 1852, as it exists now, and as it shall hereafter exist, may prove a perpetual bond to unite the towns of Danvers and South Danvers.

To the second regular toast—"Massachusetts"—Gov. Gardner responded.

SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

The next regular toast was—

England and America—Pulchra mater Pulchrior filia—Long may they flourish in the bonds of peace; rivals in their efforts to civilize and Christianize the world.

Hon. Edward Everett responded as follows:

Mr. President: I suppose you have called upon me to respond to this interesting toast, chiefly because I filled, a few years ago, a place abroad, which made me in some degree the associate of your distinguished guest in the kindly office of promoting good will between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman race, (for I do not think it matters much by which name you call it,) "the fair mother and the fairer daughter," to which the toast alludes. At all events, I had much opportunity, during my residence in England, to witness the honorable position of Mr. Peabody in the commercial and social circles of London, his efforts to make the citizens of the two countries favorably known to each other; and generally that course of life and conduct which has contributed to procure him the well-deserved honors of this day, and which shows that he fully enters into the spirit of the sentiment just propounded from the Chair. To the prayer of that sentiment, Sir, I fully respond, desiring nothing more ardently in the foreign relations of the country than that these two great nations may be rivals only in their efforts to promote the welfare and improvement of mankind. They have already done, they are now doing much at home and abroad, to promote that end by the arts of peace. Whenever they coöperate they can sweep everything before them—when they are at variance, when they pull opposite ways, it is the annihilation of much of the moral power of both. Whenever England and America combine their influences in promoting a worthy object, it moves forward like a vessel propelled by the united force of wind and steam; but when they are in conflict with each other it is like the struggle of the toiling engine against the opposing tempest. It is well if the laboring vessel holds her own—there is danger that she may be crowded under the mountain waves, or drift upon the rocks. It is quite obvious to remark, on this occasion and on this subject, while you are offering a tribute of respect to a distinguished man of business, that these two great nations, which are doing so much for the advancement of civilization, are the two leading commercial nations of the world, that they have carried navigation and commerce to a height unknown before. And this consideration, Sir, will serve to justify you and your fellow-citizens, if they need justification, for the honors you are bestowing upon the guest of the day, as it will the other communities in different parts of the country, which have been desirous of joining in similar public demonstrations of respect. Without wishing to disparage the services which [illegible] in the walks of [illegible] life, it is natural that in a country like the United [illegible]

[illegible] the history for a moment from the earliest period. In the infancy of the world, the caravans, like gigantic silkworms, went creeping through the arid wastes of Asia and Africa with their multicolored loads, and bound the human family together in those vast regions as they bind it together now. Its colonial establishments scattered the germs of culture all round the shores of the Mediterranean, and carried the adventurers of Tyre and Carthage to the north of Europe and the South of Africa. The walled cities of the middle ages prevented the arts and refinements of life from being trampled out of existence under the iron heel of the feudal powers. The Hanse Towns were the bulwark of liberty and property in the North and West of Europe for ages. The germ of the representative system sprang from the municipal franchises of the boroughs. At the revival of letters, the merchant princes of Florence received the fugitive arts of Greece into their stately palaces. The spirit of commercial adventure produced that movement in the fifteenth century which carried Columbus to America, and Vasco de Gama around the Cape of Good Hope. The deep foundations of the modern system of international law were laid in the interests and rights of commerce, and the necessity of protecting them. Commerce sprinkled the treasures of the newly found Indies throughout the Western nations; it nerved the arm of civil and religious liberty in the Protestant world—it gradually carried the colonial system of Europe to the ends of the earth, and with it the elements of future independent, civilized republican Governments. But why should we dwell on the past? What is it that gives vigor to the civilization of the present day but the [illegible] of commercial intercourse, by which all the products of the earth and of the ocean, of the soil, the mine, of the loom, of the forge, of bounteous nature, creative art and untiring industry, are brought by the agencies of commerce into the universal market of demand and supply? No matter in what region the desirable product is bestowed on man by a liberal Providence, or fabricated by human skill. It may clothe the hills of China with its fragrant foliage—it may glitter in the golden sands of California—it may wallow in the depths of the Arctic seas—it may whiten and ripen in the fertile plains of the sunny South—it may spring forth from the flying shuttles of Manchester in England, or Manchester in America—the great world magnet of commerce attracts it all alike, and gathers it all up for the service of man. I do not speak of English commerce or American commerce. Such distinctions belittle our conceptions. I speak of commerce in the aggregate—the great ebbing and flowing tides of the commercial world—the great gulf streams of traffic which flow round from hemisphere to hemisphere—the mighty trade-winds of commerce which sweep from the Old World to the New—that vast aggregate system which embraces the whole family of man, and brings the overflowing treasures of nature and art into kindly relation with human want, convenience and taste. In carrying on this system, think for a moment of the stupendous agencies that are put in motion. Think for a moment of all the ships that navigate the sea. An old Latin poet, who knew no waters beyond those of the Mediterranean and Levant, says that the man must have had a triple casing of oak and brass about his bosom who first trusted his frail bark on the raging sea. How many thousands of vessels laden by commerce are at this moment navigating, not the narrow seas frequented by the nations, but these world encompassing oceans. Think next of the mountains of brick, and stone, and iron, built up into the great commercial cities of the world; and of all the mighty works of ancient and modern contrivance and structure—the moles, the lighthouses, the bridges, the canals, the roads, the railways, the depth of mines, the Titanic force of enginery, the delving plows, the scythes, the reapers, the looms, the electric telegraphs, the vehicles of all descriptions, which directly or indirectly are employed or put in motion by commerce—and last and most important, the millions of human beings that conduct, and regulate, and combine these inanimate, organic, and mechanical forces. And now, Sir, is it anything less than a liberal profession, which carries a quick intelligence, a prophetic forecast, an industry that never tires, and, more than all, and above all a stainless probity beyond reproach and beyond suspicion, into this vast and complicated system, and, by the blessing of Providence, works out a prosperous result? Such is the vocation of the merchant—the man of business—pursued in many departments of foreign and domestic trade—of finance, of exchange—but all comprehended under the general name of commerce—all concerned in weaving the mighty net-work of mutually beneficial exchanges which enwraps the world. I know there is a shade to this bright picture—where among the works or the fortunes of men shall we find one that is all sunlight? Napoleon the First thought he had said enough to disparage England when he had pronounced her a nation of shopkeepers; and we Americans are said by some of our own writers to be slaves of the almighty dollar. But these are sallies of national hostility, or the rebukes which a stern moral sense rightly administers to the besetting sins of individuals or communities. Every pursuit in life, however, has its bright and its dark phase; every pursuit may be followed with a generous spirit for honorable ends, or with a mean, selfish, corrupt spirit, beginning and ending in personal gratification. But this is no more the case with the commercial than other career. What more different than the profession of the law, as pursued by the upright counsellor, who spreads the shield of eternal justice over your life and fortune, and the wicked pettifogger who drags you through the thorns and brambles of vexatious litigation? What more different than the beloved physician, the sound of whose soft footstep, as he ascends your staircase, carries hope and comfort to the couch of weariness and suffering, and the solemn, palavering, impudent quack, who fattens on the fears and frailties of his victims? What more different than the press, which, like the morning sun, sheds light and truth through the land, and the press which daily distils the concentrated venom of personal malice and party detraction from its dripping wings? I believe that the commercial profession is as capable of being pursued with intelligence, honor and public spirit as any other; and, when so pursued, is as compatible with purity and elevation of character as any other—as well entitled to the honors which a community bestows on those who adorn and serve it—the honors which you this day delight to pay to your friend and guest. I was not the witness of the commencement of his career abroad; but we all know that it soon fell upon that disastrous period when all American credit stood low—when the default of some of the States, and the temporary inability of others to meet their obligations, and the failure of several of our moneyed institutions, threw doubt and distrust on all American securities. That great sympathetic nerve of the commercial world—credit—as far as the United States were concerned, was for the time paralyzed. At that moment, and it was a trying one, our friend not only stood firm himself, but he was the cause of firmness in others. His judgment commanded respect—his integrity won back the reliance which men had been accustomed to place on American securities. The reproach in which they were all indiscriminately involved was gradually wiped away, from those of a substantial character; and if on this solid basis of unsuspected good faith he reared his own prosperity, let it be remembered that, at the same time, he retrieved the credit of the State of which he was the agent, performing the miracle, if I may so venture to express myself, by which the word of an honest man turns paper into gold. A course like this, however commendable, might proceed from calculation. If it led to prosperity and opulence, it might be pursued for motives exclusively selfish. But Mr. Peabody took a different view of the matter, and immediately began to act upon an old-fashioned New-England maxim, which, I dare say, he learned in childhood, and carried with him from Danvers, that influence and property have their duties as well as their privileges, and set himself to work to promote the convenience and enhance the enjoyments of his traveling fellow-countrymen—a numerous and important class. The traveler—often the friendless traveler—stands greatly in need of good offices in a foreign land. Several of you my friends know this, I am sure, by experience; some of you can say how perseveringly, how liberally, these good offices were extended by our friend, through a long course of years, to his traveling countrymen. How many days, otherwise weary, have been winged with cheerful enjoyment through his agency, how many otherwise dull hours, in health and in sickness, enlivened by his attentions! It occurred to our friend especially to do that on a large scale which had hitherto been done to a very limited extent by our diplomatic representatives abroad. The small salaries and still smaller private means (with a single exception) of our Ministers at St. James, had prevented them from extending the rites of hospitality as liberally as they could wish to their fellow-citizens abroad. Our friend happily, with ample means, determined to supply the defect, and brought together at the social board, from year to year, at a succession of entertainments equally magnificent and tasteful, hundreds of his own countrymen and of his English friends. How much was done in this way to promote kind feeling and mutual good will—to soften prejudice, to establish a good understanding—in a word to nurture that generous rivalry inculcated in the sentiment to which you have bid me respond, I need not say. I have been particularly requested by my friend, Sir Henry Holland, a gentleman of the highest social and professional standing, to state, while expressing his deep regret that he cannot participate in this day's festivities, that he has attended several of Mr. Peabody's international entertainments in London, and felt them to be of the happiest tendency in promoting kind feeling between the two countries. We are bound as Americans, on this occasion particularly, to remember the very important services rendered by your guest to his countrymen who went to England in 1851, with specimens of the products and arts of this country to be exhibited in the Crystal Palace. In most, perhaps all other countries, this exhibition had been made a government affair. Commissioners had been appointed by authority to protect the interests of the exhibitors, and [illegible] appropriations of money were made to defray their expenses. No appropriations were made by Congress. [illegible] They found the portion of the Crystal Palace assigned to our country [illegible]

[illegible] Brother Jonathan [illegible] all the [illegible] who felt [illegible] ward. He did not [illegible] liberal advances on his part [illegible] was fitted up [illegible] day after day, came new products of American ingenuity and taste [illegible] to the list—McCormick's reaper, Colt's revolver, Powers' Greek Slave, Hobbs' unpickable lock, Hoe's wonderful printing-presses, and Bond's more wonderful spring governor—it began to be suspected that Brother Jonathan was not quite so much of a simpleton as had been thought. He had contributed his full share, if not to the splendor, at least to the utilities of the Exhibition. In fact, the leading journal at London admitted that England had derived more real benefit from the contributions of the United States than from those of any other country. Our friend, on that occasion, much as he had done in the way mentioned, to promote the interest and success of the American exhibitors, and to enable them to sustain that generous rivalry to which the toast alludes, thought he had not done quite enough for their gratification. Accordingly, in a most generous international banquet, he brought together on the one hand the most prominent of his countrymen, drawn by the occasion to London, and on the other hand the Chairman of the Royal Commission, with other persons of consideration in England and his British friends generally, and in a loving cup of old Danvers oak pledged them, on both sides, to warmer feelings of mutual good will than they had before entertained. In these ways, Mr. President, our friend has certainly done his share to carry into effect the principle of the toast to which you called upon me to reply. But it is not wholly nor chiefly for these kindly offices and comprehensive courtesies, nor for the success with which he has pursued the paths of business life, nor for the moral courage with which, at an alarming crisis and the peril of his own fortunes, he sustained the credit of the State he represented. It is not these services that have called forth these demonstrations of respect. Your quiet village, my friends, has not gone forth in eager throngs to meet the successful financier; those youthful voices have not been attuned to sing the praises of the successful banker. No; it is the fellow-citizen who, from the arcades of the London Exchange, laid up treasure in the hearts of his countrymen; the true patriot, who, amidst the splendors of the Old World's capital, said in his heart, "If I forget thee, oh! Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." It is the dutiful and grateful child and benefactor of Old Danvers whom you welcome back to his home. Yes, Sir, and the property you have invested in yonder simple edifice, and in providing the means of innocent occupations for hours of leisure—of instructing the minds and forming the intellectual character, not merely of the generation now rising, but of that which shall take their places, when the heads of these dear children who now grace the table shall be as gray as mine, and of others still more distant, who shall plant kind flowers on our graves—it is the property you have laid up in this investment which will embalm your name in the blessings of posterity, when granite and marble shall crumble to dust. Moth and rust shall not corrupt it; they might as well corrupt the pure white portals of the heavenly city, where "every several gate is one of pearl." Thieves shall not break through and steal it; they might as easily break through the vaulted sky and steal the brightest star in the firmament. The great sententious poet has eulogised the "Man of Ross,"—the man of practical, unostentatious benevolence—above all the heroes and statesmen of the Augustan age of England. Who, he asks,

Who hung with woods the mountain's sultry brow?
From the dry rock who bade the waters flow?
Not to the sky in useless columns tost,
Or in proud falls magnificently lost,
But clear and artless, pouring through the plain,
Health to the sick and solace to the swain.

But your Man of Ross, my friends, has taught a nobler stream to flow through his native village—that bubbling, sparkling, mind-refreshing, soul-cheering stream, which renews while it satisfies the generous thirst for knowledge—that noble unquenchable thirst "which from the soul doth spring"—which gains new eagerness from the draft which allays it, forever returning though forever slaked, to the cool deep fountain of eternal truth. You will recollect, my Danvers friends, the 16th of June, 1852, when you assembled to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the separation of Danvers from the parent stock. Your pleasant village arrayed herself that day in her holiday robes. Her resident citizens with one accord took part in the festivities. Her children dispersed through the Union, returned that day to the homestead. One long absent was wanting, whom you would gladly have seen among you. But you had not forgotten him, nor he you. He was beyond the sea, absent in body, but present in spirit and in kindly remembrance. In reply to your invitation, he returned, as the custom is, a letter of acknowledgment, enclosing a sealed paper, with an endorsement setting forth that it contained Mr. Peabody's sentiment, and was not opened till the toasts were proposed at the public dinner. The time arrived—the paper was opened, and it contained the following sound and sensible sentiment:

Education—A debt due from the present to future generations.

Now we all know that, on an occasion of this kind, a loose slip of paper, such as a sentiment is apt to be written on, is in danger of being lost—a puff of air is enough to blow it away. Accordingly, just by the way of paper weight—just to keep the sentiment safe on the table, and also to illustrate his view of this new way of paying old debts—Mr. Peabody laid down twenty thousand dollars on the top of his sentiment; and for the sake of still greater security, has since added about as much more. Hence it has come to pass that this excellent sentiment has sunk deep into minds of our Danvers friends, and has, I suspect, mainly contributed to the honors and pleasures of this day. But I have occupied, Mr. President, much more than my share of your time; and I will only, on taking my seat, congratulate you on this occasion, as I congratulate our friend and guest at having had it in his power to surround himself with so many smiling faces and warm hearts.

An Ode of Welcome, composed by Mrs. Joel R. Peabody was then sung, and other toasts followed, to which responses were made by President Walker, of Harvard College, Mayor Meservy, of Salem, and Professor Felton, of Cambridge.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The next regular sentiment was—

The Memory of Abbott Lawrence.

The President called upon Mr. Charles Hale, of Boston, to respond to this sentiment. After some remarks, Mr. H. read the following letter of Mr. Abbott Lawrence to Mr. Peabody, which has never before been published:

Legation of the United States,
138 Piccadilly, July 5, 1851.

My Dear Mr. Peabody: I should be unjust to myself and to our country, as its representative at this Court, if I were not to offer my acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for myself and our country, for the more than regal entertainment you gave to me and mine, and to our countrymen generally, now in London, in commemoration of one of the most important events in the political history of the world. The results of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen North American British Colonies, in 1776, are yet but partially developed; enough, however, has been realized, to satisfy a portion of mankind that human freedom is their birthright, and that man is capable of self-government, and will sooner or later demand and obtain civil and religious liberty. Our country has successfully illustrated this proposition. I glory in the magnitude, resources, prosperity and power of the Union. Your idea of bringing together the inhabitants of two of the greatest nations upon earth, connected by the ties of blood, with a common ancestry, and a thousand interesting and endearing associations, was a most felicitous conception, and will, I trust, be productive in consummating that harmony of international feeling which should exist between parent and child. I am quite certain that the effects of bringing together British and American people on the Fourth of July will not be limited to the two countries. There is not a despotic Government in Europe that will not pause and reflect upon this extraordinary meeting, of which you have been the author and finisher. I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts. Your reward must be found in the consciousness of having done that which was never before attempted, and which has resulted most successfully, by proving that the time had arrived when the people of both countries could meet together and sacrifice upon the altar of a common ancestry their common prejudices. I hope and believe that this kind international feeling may strengthen with age, and that you may long live to enjoy the fruits of the patriotic sentiments that prompted the performance of this full large-hearted action.

With a renewal of my grateful thanks for this testimonial to my family and myself, I am, my dear Mr. Peabody, most faithfully, your friend and obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

George Peabody, Esq.

Letters were received in reply to invitations to be present, from Robert C. Winthrop, Rufus Choate, Peter Cooper, Charles Augustus Davis and others. Mr. Choate's letter was as follows:

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I regret extremely that I cannot be present to unite with you, and my friends of so many years, in Danvers, to welcome your estimable son and benefactor to his dear native land, and to his home. To his gratification and honor nothing will be wanting, and one voice will not be missed among so many hundreds. Yet it would have afforded me true pleasure to sit with you at that beautiful family board, and to see and hear with what eloquence of the affections you will receive your guest; will congratulate him on the prosperity which has crowned his life, and rewarded his virtue and capacity; and thank him for the large and well-conceived charities, by which he has made in such good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over, the filial return for the parental love and care.

But this is impossible; and I can only wish you an unclouded October sun to shine upon your feast, and a fair harvest moon to light you all home when the banquet is over.

I am tempted, adverting to the changes which Mr. Peabody will find Time to have wrought in our beloved Danvers; the new faces he will see, the old ones he will seek in vain; [illegible] the following:

I am, most truly your friend,
RUFUS CHOATE.

Our Host—[illegible]

[illegible] a battle [illegible] he stands to-day [illegible]

[illegible] KANSAS.

Departure of [illegible] Gov. Smith for the Eastern States—The Browns of Kansas—Public Meeting in Regard to the Elections—Report—and Resolution Not to Vote.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

This morning Governor Charles Robinson and General [illegible] left this city for Leavenworth, where they intend to take a steamer for St. Louis and from thence to some of the Eastern States. They are both good public speakers, are identified with the history of Kansas, and will faithfully represent our cause to the people.

Judge Geo. W. Smith another of Lecompte's traitors, left a few days since for his old home in Pennsylvania, where he intends to take the stump for Fremont and Dayton.

John Brown, Jr., still another, intends leaving in a few days for the same purpose.

Mr. O. C. Brown, of Osawatomie, is represented in some of the Eastern journals as the hero of a battle in that city a few weeks since. It is a mistake, and as the above-named individual does not seem disposed to correct it himself, but has started East to create an impression in his behalf, I shall do it for him.

John Brown, Sen., should have the credit of driving the ruffians from Southern Kansas. He has had some of the most severe engagements with the Missouri invaders, and has, with a few true and devoted men, triumphed over them. In one of his fights with a company of the Southern Banditti, he lost a son.

Mr. Brown has done the cause of Freedom good service, and there is not a more tried and devoted friend of Kansas than he. His name is a terror to the invaders of our soil, and they hate him. For his devotion to the cause he is denounced by a few and applauded by many. And there are a few men of the name of Brown who seem determined to pass themselves off as the hero; and another Brown, who takes advantage of the reports of his death going the rounds of the Eastern papers, to create an impression upon the public mind in his own favor. His wife is paraded before the people as "the widow of the murdered Brown," and contributions in money are solicited to establish a paper here, and to fill the pockets of the editor.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Since Gov. Geary's arrival here he has been endeavoring to get the Free-State men to vote on the day appointed by the bogus Legislature, for members of the next House of Representatives. Our people will not vote on that day. They protest against every act of the spurious body called the Legislature of Kansas, and repudiate the doings of that assembly, and accordingly they cannot vote, and to-day a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city, Mr. Abbot, Chairman, Mr. Leonard, Secretary. Eloquent and powerful speeches were made by Messrs. M. I. Parrott, M. Miles Moore, and others, advocating the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolution:

REPORT.

The people of Kansas in their political capacity are called upon to meet a grave exigency in public affairs, originating in the notice and proclamation of the authorities to hold an election for members of the lower branch of the Legislature and a delegate to represent them in the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States. The occasion is fraught with solemn responsibilities, and invokes to its consideration the light of reason and the aid of truth. The duty of a citizen to exercise the right of suffrage is voluntary, and in no wise imperative. It may, therefore, be well to consider whether it be expedient under all the circumstances surrounding us, whether in fact the public good will be promoted by exercising our undoubted privileges at the ballot-box. By a provision of the organic act,—the Council hold over the first year, they retain their functions unimpaired and unimpeachable by any popular manifestation at the coming election. What may be expected of them in the future, may be ascertained from what they have done in the past. For that let the Kansas statutes answer.

Their opponents gaining every representative District gain nothing, remaining powerless to pass or repeal a law.

Experience has abundantly taught us, no attempt *can be made* to attain this power legitimately, without fear of offence and dangerous collisions if not bloodshed, and butchery by a familiar foe, but on the prostitution of the ballot-box as a means of upholding the power they have heretofore usurped. In this view it seems culpable to the last degree to permit of a worthless thing to enter such a field of political warfare.

These are the views and considerations of expediency merely, and they sink into a natural insignificancy in the solution of any question where great principles are at stake. The approaching election will be conducted under a law, conspicuous in the inhuman code of which it forms a part, for the number and enormity of its wicked provisions, constituting on the whole a cunningly-devised contrivance, well calculated to disfranchise a large and influential class of society for opinions fairly and legitimately entertained. This law purposely requires in effect no residence in the Territory; it hawks the right of suffrage to every venal mendicant, who may be brought, it matters not from whence, to the polls; it imposes iniquitous test oaths to insult the pride or injure the feelings of conscientious men; its omissions are so great that no fraud or rascality is found too gigantic to pass through them. No one law, however, need be analyzed. The people after solemn deliberation have repudiated the whole code. Through more than twelve months of dreary despotism, in the face of alarming odds, through a war of unexampled *ferocity*, confessedly waged for our extermination, we have with the help of Providence made that stand good.

This step was predicated on what has now become a recorded historical truth—the invasion of our Territory and seizure of our political rights by a foreign foe. The people would deserve this degrading servitude, now and forever, did they do less than war on it with a hostility insuperable and unmitigated to the bitter end. No terms can be made with it, which leaves room for the spirit of a free and patriotic people' to remain pure and steadfast to the high purposes to which they are called. Expediency and principle alike enjoin the people to ignore the coming election for members of Assembly. As regards a delegate to Congress, the House of Representatives, having, in the exercise of their undoubted prerogative; rejected the sitting delegate on the precise ground of the invalidity of the election law, it cannot be doubted that they will close their doors to any fresh application identical in fact and principle with the one just determined.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas Territory regarding the so-called election law in said Territory as invalid and of no effect, do refuse to participate in any election held by virtue of said enactment.

The above were adopted almost unanimously. Good feeling prevailed through the meeting, and it dispersed with three times three for Fremont and Dayton.

The Kansas State Central Committee have taken measures to communicate the proceedings of to-day's meeting to every settler in the State, and on the day appointed for the election, none but the Pro-Slavery Party will go to the polls.

Col. Walker, of this city, has nearly completed the organization of a military company of Free-State men to act under the orders of the Governor in maintaining order and preventing highway robbery.

The Governor in conversation with those who call upon him is guilty of making many foolish remarks. A friend called upon him yesterday and was informed (officially no doubt) that "he was not John W. Geary, but the Governor of Kansas *Territory*, and upon his shoulders sat the President of the United States."

"Great is Governor Geary of Kansas."

Our city is assuming a more business aspect, strangers are constantly arriving and there is just now a great demand for laborers. The weather is fine.

Yours truly, SIGMA.

The Border Ruffians Preparing to Carry the Election in Kansas.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The election in Kansas for members of the Territorial Legislature is held to-day. How the Pro-Slavery men hope to achieve a victory in case the Free-State Party consent to vote, we learn by a private letter from Lawrence, dated Sept. 24, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

It is not probable that the Free-State men will go to the polls on the day of election. To go and vote would be to acknowledge the validity of the Legislature by which the election was ordered; and as it is notorious to all the world that that bogus body was forced upon us by violence of Missouri invaders, we never intend to recognize it as a properly-constituted law-making body, if we die in our shoes for our contumacy. We learn that the Ruffians are mustering on the frontier and we expect that the polls will be seized, as they have always been before, and that we shall have imposed upon us a set of cut-throats who will give us other bloody additions to the infamous code they before enacted.

At Leavenworth where the Free-State men have always had a majority, all our best men are killed or driven out, and those who remain will not *dare*, if they were so disposed, to go to the polls. [illegible] are endeavoring to dispose of their property and get away from that hell upon earth, in which they are permitted by the clemency of the ruffians to spend a few days. The same is the case at Atchison, and [illegible]

All the South Carolina and Georgia men who are yet in the Territory, as well as the old Missourians left at the [illegible]

[illegible] them if they should attempt to [illegible]

We are [illegible] that [illegible] of Missouri and one of the [illegible] by whom Kansas has been [illegible], has offered [illegible] the polls. The impudent cut-throat! Protect the polls against whom? The only violators of the elective franchise are the bandits of whom he is one of the chiefs. Gov. Geary [illegible] his offer, [illegible] ing that he has force enough at his command for that purpose—an assertion which [illegible] knowing as he must, the purpose of the Missourians, of complicity in what is going on.

We trust that no Free-State man will vote at all, [illegible] will recognize, even by implication, the right of the Missourians to fix the day upon which the election shall be held, or to name the officers to be elected. Let them trust to Congress for redress [illegible] If Fremont is elected, [illegible] If Buchanan [illegible] rules over them—Slavery is their fate in spite of all resistance.

Experience of a Free-State [illegible]

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

Dear Sir: One of the strangest controversies that ever convulsed a civilized community now exists touching the question, who are the real authors of the outrages that, for the last twenty months, have been committed in Kansas. I have seen, heard and felt those wrongs. I carry on my person the evidence of wrongs having been committed, and I propose to proclaim to the world, through your paper, my experience during a six months' sojourn throughout that ill-fated Territory. I am a native of Joliet, Illinois. Both of my parents have been dead for years. During this time, up to last March, my residence has been at Burlington, Wisconsin. In March I concluded to emigrate to Kansas, which I did for the purpose of making it my future home. Collecting some funds, I started with a very comfortable wardrobe and rifle. I came by the way of St. Louis, where I took passage on the Cataract, about the last of March, 1856. There was quite a number of Kansas emigrants from the North and South on the boat; there was no controversy or contention among them. I landed at Leavenworth City, where I remained two days. While there, I saw the City Marshal of the Leavenworth Hotel, with Mr. Murphy, the Mayor, come into the baggage room, overhaul the baggage trunks, and selected one they thought might contain arms. This trunk contained books and clothing that belonged to a Mr. Ramsey, of Dubuque, Iowa. He was compelled to leave [illegible] and open the trunk for their inspection.

From Leavenworth I went to Lawrence. There I remained about a week, and then went in company with Dr. Lieb, of Kentucky, on to the Big Blue exploring the country. This trip consumed about four weeks. Nothing occurred on this excursion, of outrage or violence, excepting an attack made on a Mr. Hays, formerly from Virginia, recently from Missouri, but then of Big Blue, by a party of Missourians. Mr. Hays was on his return from Leavenworth City, whence he had been to purchase provisions. He was stopped and his wagon upset, but was not robbed. After my return from this trip I did nothing for some time. The difficulties had assumed a very serious aspect. Buford's men had arrived. Most of these men were enrolled in the Territorial militia, but their conduct was such that a few of the better part of them refused to take an active part in their outrages. The hostile demonstrations made by these militia against Lawrence were such that I deemed it unsafe to remain there, consequently I went to Topeka. The next day Lawrence was sacked. On my way to Topeka I was taken prisoner by these militia. A man whom I did not know propounded innumerable questions to me, touching my place of nativity, my business, where I had been, where I was going, what force there was at Lawrence, its condition and means of defence. I was then liberated without further insult or outrage, but they said they were about to "play hell with Lawrence." Soon after [illegible] I returned to that place. After the raid, [illegible] "militia" had been disbanded, they formed themselves into small guerrilla parties, and infested the whole territory. These were mostly Buford's men. They did not work, they would not, and as they had no means of subsistence, they resorted to theft, robbing and murder. The injury done by these men to the actual settlers is incalculable.

When they stole horses, they called it "pressing" them; and when the owners retook them, as was occasionally done, then they announced to the world that they had been attacked by the "Abolitionists" who stole their horses. These marauders preyed chiefly on "Free-State men," but when their wants became too pressing, they would rob their own friends. These vagabonds have now left the Territory. Most of them went voluntarily to Missouri, but some of them were driven out by the United States troops. A few linger about Lecompton, Leavenworth, &c. They all avow their intention to be in the Territory to vote at the October election, and then they will leave it forever. Among the banditti who have infested the Territory is H. C. Pate. When he and his party were captured, they had in their possession property they had stolen, for Pate's party had plundered the store of Dr. Westfall, of Palmyra, and when attacked, he placed three Free-State men, whom he had captured, in a tent between the two parties, where Dr. Graham, one of the prisoners, was wounded. Pate with his party surrendered to the company he came to take. This company was disbanded by Col. Sumner, as was also that of Gen. Whitfield, who had come on to assist Pate. This company met again, and shot a man by the name of Cantrell. He was a Free-State man from Missouri. They bound and gagged him, hurried him past his own house, where his wife saw, but did not recognize him, and in a convenient place shot him. This is the band that sacked Ossawatomie.

I was in business at Lawrence several weeks before the 16th of July—on that day I went to Franklin. On my return in the evening, being on foot, I was beset by a party of three men, (and have since learned that two of them were Buford men, and the other a resident of Franklin,) who asked me where I was from. I replied "from Lawrence." As soon as I made this answer, one of them fired at me with a revolver, which I knocked aside, the ball grazing my arm. I was then knocked down by a blow on the head, and rendered insensible. When I revived, I succeeded in walking, or rather in wandering into Lawrence. On reaching the house of Mr. Brown, I fainted and did not revive until morning. I was confined to my bed over four weeks. I am still feeble, and unable to endure any fatigue. When I was knocked down, and rendered insensible, I must have been greatly bruised or kicked, as it was their injuries that confined me so long, and from which I still suffer. These ruffians robbed me of all my money, $49 in gold, a draft for $50, and revolver. I have had no means to sustain myself, and I was obliged to borrow money to leave the Territory. I hope to recover my health, but it will, I fear, be at a distant day. I have endeavored to deal justly with all, and to live peaceably. I am waiting a few days in this city, when I propose to visit my friends and relatives in Illinois and Wisconsin.

As soon as my health is restored, if it ever is, I shall return to Kansas, which I intend to make my permanent home. It is a most desirable country if it can be protected from thieves, robbers, murderers, and those who go there to control the government. Such is my experience, in part, while in Kansas. The story is not half told, it is already too voluminous. I now draw to a close an already extended narrative, but had I time, and were I not already trespassing upon your columns, I could bring to light innumerable instances of robbery, murder, crime and outrage, committed by these hireling bands that roam over the prairies and through the forests of Kansas, waylaying peaceful travelers, burning houses and intimidating defenceless women and children, while their husbands and fathers are flying from glen to glen, and grove to grove, to protect their lives from these merciless invaders. So numerous, so great and so fearful have been the wrongs committed, that no earthly power can hide, pervert, distort or repress them. True, the free presses have been destroyed, and their leaders imprisoned. Cruelties such as would disgrace the character of the fiercest savage have been inflicted upon the peaceable men, women and children of Kansas. This is called *"enforcing the law."* All the avenues to the Territory that could be watched, have been; and those who would have gone to Kansas have been driven back.

The most villainous acts of atrocity have been preceded by threats, uttered by those who have committed these acts. And yet it is said that no violence has been committed, no wrong done, but what has been committed by people whose misfortune it was to have been born in a non-slaveholding State, or those that entertained views derogatory to the institution of Slavery. I solemnly believe that the outrages committed in Kansas have been committed by those who threatened to commit them. When history shall relate those wrongs it will make humanity blush for her blackhearted depravity. Impartial history will do the people of Kansas justice. When I speak of *the people*, I mean to be understood to mean three-fourths of the resident settlers of the Territory, who are *bona fide* inhabitants, and entertain Free-State proclivities. I have traveled through the greater part of Kansas, and as far as my observations have been, I must say unhesitatingly that the popular sentiment of *the people* is decidedly one way, and that in favor of a Free State. It is of no use to undertake to drive these settlers from Kansas; they will fight for their homes and their firesides with Spartan valor rather than relinquish the firm grasp that has so tightly bound them to their homes, anticipating at some future time an abundant reward for the toil and labor already expended to make home comfortable and a fireside cheerful. Their *all* is at stake. Will they be driven from their claims? No, not as long as a drop of patriot blood flows through their veins. Very truly yours,

E. G. PERKINS.

Rights of Reporters.—Among the cases docketed for trial at the Court sitting for this week for Richland District, at Columbia, Glover, J., is that of R. W. Gibbes, editor of *South Carolinian* vs. Hon. E. J. Arthur, Mayor of Columbia, involving the right of an editor as reporter, to attend the sittings of the Municipal Council. It will be recollected that by order of the Mayor, the editor of the *South Carolinian* was excluded from the Council Chamber. Able and learned counsel are engaged.—*Charleston Courier.*

The boring of Hoosac mountain has gone in over [illegible] feet, and is still in progress at an average of about [illegible] feet a day. Fresh air is pumped into the hole through a long tube, by horse power, and [illegible] after a blast. On the strength of these encouraging experiments, it is the purpose of the [illegible] to make another appeal to the [illegible]

[illegible] ... the GRAND JURY. [illegible] ... the criminal law of Virginia ... [illegible]

[illegible]

This life of nations is a historical fact. In Turkey this life is represented by a despotism; in Russia by an unlimited monarchy; in France by an organised monarchy; in England by a mixed Government, or monarchy, aristocracy and representative democracy; in this country by special representative democracies with written constitutions. The observant man sees at once that a government which would be suited to one of these people would be wholly unsuited to another; that the attempt to introduce a Republican form of government into Turkey would only end in anarchy and all its horrors. While a portion of that population might possess sufficient elements of order and intelligence suited for a better form of government, yet there may be more security for the whole in the despotism, than possibly could exist by letting in to the exercise of political powers the barbarian mass of which such a population is composed. This discrepancy becomes more glaring as civilization advances and distinct and separate classes or tribes of men appear under the same government. Where the mass is homogeneous a uniform law will apply. Where one portion are among the most enlightened of mankind, the ornament and product of fifty centuries of civilization, moulding the form and shaping the intellect and the affections; and the other among the most unenlightened, with reason wholly undeveloped, and passions swift and terrible as the whirlwind; a race who, by the massacre of St. Domingo, "marched with spiked infants on their spears, instead of colors; who sawed asunder the male prisoners, and violated the females on the dead bodies of their husbands." This was the installation of licentiousness in Hayti. It would be the same in Virginia. The nature of the race is the same everywhere, and Southampton proves it the same here.

Then the account of all principles and the effect of [illegible] *State.* Remove from this race the protection and Christian control of Southern servitude, and a new system must be imposed. Take from them the necessity and the sense of dependence, and no form of government can hold them in control. Not superior to the Turk, the iron hand of despotism would have to be exercised to enforce order, to suppress rebellion, and stay internecine murder. Improvident in their habits, and wholly incapable of that order of forethought which provides for the future, without the white man's intellect to direct their energies, they would become a mass of dependent paupers or vagabond marauders. The history of this emancipation too sadly teaches this lesson. In 1789 the sugar export from Hayti was six hundred and seventy-two millions pounds; in 1806 it was forty-seven and a half millions; in 1826 it was nothing. So rapid a decline might be expected from a race deficient in the original organism of its character, or untrained for so short a subjugation in the fundamental education which, in the slow lapse of centuries, has prepared one race for our form of government.

It is unnecessary to start any question on this point of want of historical development or defective organization. The great gulf of positive fact separates the races, and the political necessities of the country made the legislation of Virginia necessary, and this necessity is its justification.

I now refer you to the second branch I have enumerated—the intermarriage of the races. This provision is sanctioned by considerations of political and sanitary police. It is a law which has been but seldom violated; never has it occurred in my own knowledge within the States. As a sanitary regulation, the fact is well established that the cross-breed has more intellect, but with great diminution of physical power. It is further alleged by observant and respectable men of science, that the cross-breed is more lascivious and given to lechery than the original stock; that a mixed race, from this and other causes, intrinsic to the mixed blood, cannot be perpetuated. Their lechery and constitutional organization produces a pulmonary diathesis, which extinguishes this mixed breed. God, *in his wisdom, has* separated the races by physical, moral and intellectual qualities. Where moral and intellectual qualities will not be sufficient to maintain the law of separation, the physical law of destruction, by inherent disease, intervenes and banishes in the second and third generations the violation of the moral and intellectual law.

I shall now speak of the third class of offences I have mentioned—seditious language and writings.

The direct tendency of an infraction of these laws is to bring about that spirit of insubordination which must ultimately end in the establishment of a State within a State, or the overthrow of the present order of things, or the substitution, eventually, of a despotism in some shape or another, as an escape from the freedom of the emancipated race, as is so practically demonstrated by the rise and progress of fanaticism in England, and by the present condition of St. Domingo.

But the judge who, when the occasion demands, only states the law when it is capable of justification, discharges but half of his duty. Situated as we are here on this narrow verge between two States, differing from us in manners, habits and modes of thinking; having a population, in some part derived from the Northern States and from Europe, the wonder is, not that we should not have some, but that we have, in fact, as I believe and hope, so little of that feeling which is alien to the spirit and the general welfare of the Commonwealth. That there is no more, argues the strength of the general attachment of our people to the ancient fame and the present prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The caution with which the few amongst us move in their sinister and unlawful designs, and the prudence with which those on our border conceal their operations, show that the general spirit of our people can be satisfactorily relied for the enforcement of our laws; nay, the prompt spirit indicates that in a case of extreme provocation there may be summary proceedings before the tribunals of law can take jurisdiction. It is our duty to shield the imprudent enthusiast or the deliberate violator of the law from popular vengeance, as it is obligatory on us to see that all the laws of the State are enforced, and that a proper spirit of respect for the laws of the land and the order of society be at all times cultivated.

Upon this subject the State has settled her policy. In this condition it would be fallacious in her to permit the offences enumerated, which I have characterized as tending to treason.

I speak of the anarchy consequent upon a successful line of conduct of the kind prohibited by laws. I express no opinions as to the moral and Christian relations which exist or ought to exist between the master and the slave. I know, by an observation of forty years, at occasional intervals, through the slave portions of the State, that their relations are improving. That they might be still more improved, and that they will gradually improve, I have no doubt. But the cultivation of a race so degraded in their natural state, must be the growth of centuries, if there is truth in their history and the experience of all the tribes of mankind. The actual state of a slave or other dependant race, is a matter of municipal cognizance, and is an age of moral inquiry and of practical duties, will receive enlightened and conservative attention.

The necessity to act and the right to act are questions for the determination of the State in its collective capacity, and our people can no more permit individuals or [illegible] within its jurisdictions to dictate the laws, than it can allow foreign jurisdiction to usurp its powers. The State claims the exclusive jurisdiction of this subject. It is her right as a sovereign State. It is her duty as a people having a separate existence, and possessing such a population within her borders; and this duty is a predicate of her moral and political relations to this dependent race. [illegible] Cloots and Robespierre, which was as sincere as any American fanaticism, who murdered their own citizens by wholesale at the guillotine, became more fiercely excited in behalf of the negroes of St. Domingo. This exemplifies the whole current of [illegible] philanthropy.

At the North, in those pulpits where the divinity of Christ is most openly contemned, the humanity of the negro is most highly extolled; and on those platforms [illegible]

[illegible] The second section is against misprision of treason; that is, having knowledge of such treason and not giving [illegible] information to the Governor or some conservator of the peace, the punishment of which is by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by confinement in the penitentiary not less than [illegible] nor more than five years.

The third section provides, *"if a free person attempt to establish any such usurped government and commit any overt act therefor, or, by writing or speaking, endeavor to instigate others to establish such government, he shall be confined in jail not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."*

This disposes of our legislation on the direct subject of treason. There are, however, other acts of the Legislature cognate to this subject, and having a direct influence on the principal crime tending to produce or directly productive of treason. There is no science more difficult than that which regulates the proper development of the intellect and the cultivation of the affections. This is apparent in the lives of individuals and in the history of nations. In the perversion of the intellect and the affections we see constant waste of human power, and not unfrequently malevolent direction given to impulses which otherwise might adorn and bless. Alchemy, astrology, the philosopher's stone, the perpetual motion, and squaring the circle are instances of the former; the sophistications and superstition of the Greeks which caused the judicial murder of Socrates, the narrow bigotry of the Jews which caused the sacrifice of Christ, the "contrat social" of Rousseau, the equality of French atheism and the confraternity of its liberal infidelity, [illegible] was not limited by the boundaries of Europe, and baptised in the stream of blood which flowed from the foot of the guillotine, are instances of the latter. There has scarcely been a century in the history of mankind, when some general perversion of intellect and the affections has not occurred. At one time it assumes the form of an intellectual error which sets the world in a blaze; at another, the character of fanaticism, which sacrifices all rights and affections to unholy passions, which deceive their possessors. These errors in principle and effusions of passion may take place in the community or on its verge, which tend to its disruption or entire overthrow. Every State and Nation has its own inherent life—a practical life growing out of its common sense and the actual condition of its people. When this principle of national life has expired the State is extinct. Numbers may remain, but the invigorating and preserving life is gone.

[illegible] found, where the precepts of order and obedience taught by the Bible are [illegible] and the rights of man, irrespective of virtue, intelligence and obedience to law, [illegible] are synonymous, are insisted on with most zeal. It is none the less injurious to society and destructive of Government that these contradictions are not apparent, and these moral [illegible] are not foreseen. It is but a sad repetition of the general weakness and frailty of human nature, or its occasional liability to these abnormal deviations. Nature and divine institution are both violated by these aberrations.

Nature is violated, for history has its practical illustration everywhere. Divine institution is violated, because it has been in the theocracy of the Jews denounced as a punishment for national degradation. When tribes or nations had reached that vicious condition of the intellect and affections which indicated the loss of moral will, the fact and the evidence of incapacity for self-government, servitude was adjudged upon them as the punishment and informatory education which was necessary to their restoration. What was denounced and inflicted in the open dispensation of Heaven, was constantly occurring in the history of the profane nations. The offence of Ham indicated that degradation, which must, of inherent force, be hereditary, and deserved the punishment indicated—"servant of servants."—(Gen. 9 c., v. 25, and Baxter's Note.)

The sacred history is replete with punishment of a similar and of frequent threatenings of the same judgment. In the case of Jacob and Esau, the misplaced affections of the father for the weak and irresolute, though cunning hunter, were overruled in favor of the plain man that dwelt in tents, who should have people to serve him and nations to bow to him. The cunning hunter is unfit for a master or ruler; order and government first springs up in settled life and fixed pursuits.—Gen., ch. 25, 26, 27; Deut., ch. 28, v. 36. Read your Bibles carefully, and no fact will be more evident than the infliction of servitude for generations, ages, and "forever," according to the manifest depravity of the delinquent tribe or family.

Christianity found servitude existing, and regulated, not destroyed it. Paul's Epistle to Philemon is a religious writ of moral restitution: Onesimus was an unprofitable slave to Philemon, v. 11; he became a fugitive from labor; in his vagabond state he met Paul, and was converted by him, v. 10; the effect of this conversion was to make him dutiful and profitable, v. 11; and thus, made profitable, "I have sent again." There can be no argument or appeal to the infidel heart in favor of this "sacred writ of restitution," to any other, none is needed.

There is an important truth which mankind cannot learn too soon and which has its manifestation in individual and national life. That an error or vice of principle will, sooner or later, produce evil effects which can be traceable directly to such errors or vice, and the evil will be correspondent to the importance of the principle; and frequently the importance of the principle can only be ascertained by the magnitude of the evils which results. In individual life, infamous or dishonorable character and conduct is the result of a false theory, or the adoption of a false principle—as a false notion of generosity will produce profligacy—an easy temper, or love of approbation, mislead into vicious practices, high spirit into violence, and the decencies of life are sometimes disregarded as a sign of talent.

In national life, an honest intention to extend liberty may degenerate into licentiousness; liberality of sentiment may encourage infidelity. The most remarkable in the history of the race, of the bitter results of this fact, is the wide-spread and devastating infidelity of France, originating in the adoption of the fundamental principles of Locke's philosophy—that all our ideas originate through the senses. This led to materialism—materialism to atheism—atheism to murder, rapine, false philosophy and wide-spread and horrible desolation. And the terror and enormity of these again are increased when they are associated with those abnormal aberrations of the intellect and the affections which make and mark a national frenzy, which dethrones reason, subverts order, confounds intelligence, perverts social regard, inflames passion and infuriates motive.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Personal difficulty between Messrs. J. M. Botts and R. G. Scott—Amicable adjustment.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 8.

The friends of the Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS and ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., are hereby informed that the late difference between them has been adjusted honorably to both parties, in the following manner and terms:

Dr. JOHN DOVE having called on Mr. BOTTS, the morning after his speech in Petersburg, and being in *conversation respecting Mr. Scott and himself, was* shown a letter which he had received the day before, from ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., dated Washington City, September 25, 1856, and which Mr. BOTTS had not then answered, but which he was in the act of answering, and consulted with Dr. DOVE as to the character of the answer which he should make, and stating fully and clearly what he intended his answer should be.

At this time, Mr. SCOTT was absent from Virginia. Dr. DOVE at once concluded within himself that, as soon as Mr. SCOTT returned, he would, as the mutual friend of each of the gentlemen, see Mr. SCOTT and endeavor to reconcile their differences, which resolve Dr. DOVE did not make known to any one.

Mr. SCOTT returned to the city on the 3d day of October, 1856, and as soon as Dr. DOVE could do so, he called on Mr. SCOTT at his house, and saw him at about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d of October. Dr. DOVE informed Mr. SCOTT of the object of his visit, and they conversed very freely alone for some time. *In the course of their* conversation Mr. SCOTT remarked that he intended the language which he had used in his speech at Corinthian Hall, in this city, and in the city of Petersburg, to be strongly argumentative and denunciatory of Mr. BOTTS' speech, delivered in the African Church in this city a few nights before, and that it was not intended to be applied personally to Mr. BOTTS. Finally, at the instance and solicitation of Dr. DOVE, Mr. SCOTT agreed that he would name a friend who would meet any friend that Mr. BOTTS might name, and the whole matter of difference be referred to them, and Mr. SCOTT then named JOHN M. GREGORY as his friend. The same evening Dr. DOVE informed Mr. BOTTS of his interview with Mr. SCOTT, and of what had been said and done, and Mr. BOTTS thereupon agreeing to the reference, selected as his friend Dr. JOHN DOVE.

On the 4th of October, 1856, about 11 o'clock A. M., Dr. JOHN DOVE called at the office of Mr. JOHN M. GREGORY, and informed him of the foregoing arrangement. Mr. GREGORY not having seen Mr. SCOTT since *his return to the city,* nor had any direct communication with him, declined acting until he could see him, and so informed Dr. DOVE. It was then agreed to delay action until 1½ o'clock, so as to afford to Mr. GREGORY time to see Mr. SCOTT. Mr. GREGORY went to the house of Mr. SCOTT, and at the appointed hour met Dr. DOVE. After a full and frank conversation between Dr. DOVE and JOHN M. GREGORY, it was agreed by them that the letter of Mr. SCOTT, of the 3d of October, 1856, *was of* such a character that nothing could be done until it was removed out of their way, and they agreed to consider it temporarily waived. This being done, they came to the following conclusions:

First—That Mr. BOTTS shall retract all the expressions in his speeches delivered in this city and in the *city of Petersburg which in any manner impugn or re*flect upon Mr. SCOTT as a gentleman.

Second—Mr. SCOTT having stated to Dr. DOVE, and admitted to Mr. GREGORY that the language used by him in his speech at Corinthian Hall in this city, and in his speech a few nights afterwards in the city of Petersburg, was intended by him to be strongly argumentative and denunciative of the speech delivered by Mr. BOTTS at the African Church in this city, a few nights preceding, but was not intended to be applied personally to Mr. BOTTS.

We are of the opinion that, as soon as JOHN M. BOTTS, Esq., and ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., shall approve and ratify our action, there will no longer exist any just cause of difference between them in consequence of the speeches herein referred to.

MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. JOHN DOVE,
JOHN M. GREGORY.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.—This paper embodies all that I can ask; and I therefore concur in the settlement proposed. JOHN M. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.—I concur in the settlement proposed by Dr. DOVE and Mr. GREGORY, in the manner set forth in the within paper.
ROBERT G. SCOTT.

Judge Magrath Declines being a Candidate for Congress.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the friends of Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, held to-day at 10 o'clock, the following letter was laid before them:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind letter. But my mind is completely settled as to the course I should pursue. *I am not a candidate, and will not serve if elected.* I am grateful to my friends, but they will serve me best to let recent events lose the excitement they have caused. I have no wish to seek the public judgment in the tumult of an election. Such a course is due to myself—it is due to my brother.

I must ask you to have it stated in the most public manner, and *without delay, that I am no candidate, will not consent to be so considered, and would not serve even if elected.*

This is not with me a question of policy, but of *propriety,* and such a question none can decide but myself.

Yours, very truly,
A. G. MAGRATH.

Upon motion, it was thereupon

Resolved, That the Committee receive, with much regret, the information contained in the letter of Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, but that they nevertheless feel themselves constrained, however reluctantly, to yield their own wishes to the fixed determination of the gentleman, who is still the object of their preference, and they hereby express their acquiescence in his decision.
H. GOURDIN, Chairman.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1856.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BUFFALO—LOSS $70,000.—A fire broke out last evening, about 10½ o'clock, in the Queen City Mills, at Black Rock, which consumed the entire mill and adjoining buildings. The fire was first seen to break out in the second story in the [illegible], and those connected with the mill had scarcely time to remove the books and papers before the entire building was in flames. There was between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels of wheat in the mill, but no flour, the last having been shipped yesterday forenoon. The Mills were owned by HIRAM SMITH, of Wheatland, in Genesee County, and were valued at about $50,000, and were insured we learn for $40,000, [illegible] We understand that a [illegible] had been [illegible] the mill on Monday. Mr. [illegible], the miller, [illegible]. The firemen were all on the ground, but too late to do any service. Fears were at one time entertained for the Clinton Mill, but it did not catch fire.—*Buffalo Courier, Oct. 8.*

Taking Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A great change is rapidly taking place in the people of this county relative to the Quarantine removal. The whole thing has been misunderstood and [illegible] been said in our papers to see Sandy Hook for this purpose without the consent of New-Jersey.

Every thinking man now believes with Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer on Staten Island, that the present location can no longer be maintained for a Quarantine. It is [illegible] Where, then, shall it be? This is the question, for go it must, and the law of the State has made provision for its removal. Sandy Hook was selected as the most suitable spot. In fact there is no other proper location, as was reported to the Legislature by the Investigating Committee from that body. This Committee held its meetings an entire summer in New-York to obtain every possible information on the subject. Merchants, pilots, engineers, &c., testified under oath, and their report was presented to the Legislature, and upon its *facts* the law of 1849 for the removal was passed.

The same Committee personally visited *every* place that could be named, as suitable for a Quarantine establishment, and none would answer except Sandy Hook. These are *historical facts.*

One only place was suggested in the place of Sandy Hook. This was to anchor large old steamships in the lower bay, and within the *jurisdiction* of New-York, and turn them into *floating hospitals.* This plan was advocated by some eminent physicians in New-York; but who in New-York or New-Jersey would like a fleet of floating pest-ships to be anchored in the midst of their great water highway to New-York? Every Jerseyman would vote against such a Quarantine, if they had anything to say in the movement, and every Monmouth man will gladly prefer Sandy Hook by all odds to such a location.

The truth is, we begin to see this matter in its proper light. At Sandy Hook the Quarantine will be more remote from New-Jersey than it now is. Bergen Point is four times nearer to the hospitals than they will be to Monmouth when placed upon the Hook. This county will receive all the advantages of the establishment without any of its disadvantages. A flourishing town must spring up near it. Such has been the case on Staten Island, and why will not such be the case in Monmouth? Who can deny this? and many of us in the county begin to see this plainly. The tens of thousands of dollars that constantly flow into Staten Island from the Quarantine, it is most plain, will be turned into Monmouth. Is not this plain enough? Yours, &c. MONMOUTH.

Schism in the Roman Catholic Church of Chicago.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF FATHER CHINIQUY, THE GREAT APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

The following authentic document has been published in all the Catholic Churches of our country, and posted up at all the doors of the same:

PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese, Greeting, and blessing on our Lord, Jesus Christ:

Rev. M. CHARLES CHINIQUY, late Pastor of Ste. Anne's, Beaver Creek Settlement, Kankakee County, in this Diocese of Chicago, has been formally suspended by me for canonical causes.

The said M. C. CHINIQUY, notwithstanding this suspension, has wickedly presumed to exercise the functions of the sacred ministry, to preach, administer sacraments, and say mass, and has thus made himself irregular, and has formally placed himself in open opposition to the authority of the Church, and become schismatic.

The said M. CHARLES CHINIQUY thus formally admonished by *me by letter* and by *verbal instruction,* having publicly and obstinately persisted in his violation of the laws of the Church, and disobedience of its authority, is hereby excommunicated, and I caution all Catholics against having any communication with *him whatever in spiritual matters.*

Should any Catholic become refractory to this order, he also becomes excommunicated.

† ANTHONY O'REGAN.
Bishop of Chicago, and Admin'r of Quincy.

Given at the Episcopal Residence, Chicago, Sept. 3, 1856.

The Chicago *Press,* in publishing the Bishop's letter, says:

"The causes of Mr. CHINIQUY's original suspension are not told. He has long been known as an advocate of the cause of temperance, but it is scarcely fair to assume that that would be deemed sufficient reason for the infliction of ecclesiastical punishment. He traveled in Canada a good deal in his capacity of lecturer, and it is possible that he may have thus neglected his clerical charge."

Dr. Kane and the Citizens of Philadelphia.

The following correspondence explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.

Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., U. S. N.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, have recently been apprised that you are shortly to leave your native country for a visit to Europe.

Whilst we regret your departure, and especially that it is owing to the state of your health, you are obliged to seek another climate, we feel a satisfaction in the confidence that a welcome awaits you in England that will do much to compensate you for the toils and sufferings you have endured in the cause of humanity and science.

As Philadelphians, we are proud of your achievements and desire that you should not depart from your native city without offering you some evidence that we appreciate your noble and self-denying services. We, therefore, beg your acceptance of an invitation to a public dinner, to be given by your fellow-citizens, at such time as may suit your convenience.

With considerations of the highest regard, we are, very respectfully,

Richard Vaux, Mayor,	R. J. Dunglison, M. D.,
Horace Binney,	C. S. Boker,
W. M. Meredith,	Hacker, Lea & Co.,
John Tucker,	D. S. Brown & Co.,
Michael V. Baker,	Charles Ingersoll,
Geo. M. Wharton,	Wm. A. Porter,
J. V. Williamson,	S. Austin Allibone,
Morton McMichael,	Geo. B. Wood, M. D.,
Josiah Randall,	George Sharswood,
Alonzo Potter,	A. G. Barclay,
John F. Fraser,	Geo. H. Boker,

Henry A. Boardman.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The condition of my health compels me to decline your invitation.

It is especially grateful to me that so many names, associated with my earliest recollections and regard, should thus testify their kind feelings.

I beg to assure the gentlemen whom you represent, of my regret at being unable to meet them.

I am, very faithfully, your obedient servant,
E. K. KANE.

To Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Mayor; Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D.; HORACE BINNEY, Esq.; Professor J. F. FRAZER; Messrs. HACKER, LEA & Co., and others.

Mr. Everett to the Printers.

EDWARD EVERETT sent the following reply to an invitation to take part in the New-Hampshire Printers' Festival:

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 29, 1856.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 26th reached me on Saturday. I am much indebted to the committee for their kind invitation to attend the celebration of the 5th of October. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to unite with you in the celebration of so memorable event as the introduction of printing into New-Hampshire. Not to mention the other attractions of the day, I should delight to listen to Dr. PEABODY on the topics suggested by such an anniversary. I much regret that an engagement of an earlier standing in Boston compels me to forego the gratification.

Should a suitable opportunity present itself, I venture to request you to offer the subjoined toast to the company in my behalf.

I am, dear Sir, with much respect,
Very truly yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

FRANK FULLER, Esq.

The Press—All powerful in its influence. May it ever be guided by truth, raised above the sphere of party and sect, animated by enlightened patriotism, warmed by pure benevolence, and consecrated to the cause of civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

Result of the Town Elections in Connecticut.

The Buchaneers have been extremely busy circulating, after their wont, false reports about the Connecticut elections, and have endeavored to produce the impression that the State can be claimed by the sham Democracy. Telegraphic reports, equally false, have been published. The following, however, from the New-Haven *Journal and Courier,* puts the matter right:

"We published, yesterday, returns from 132 towns, showing 29 gained for FREMONT, and 12 for BUCHANAN and FILLMORE, making a net gain of 16 towns for FREMONT over last year—a very handsome gain. We add this morning the following additional returns:

FREMONT—Union, [illegible], North Stonington, Franklin, Middlebury, Harwinton.

BUCHANAN—Preston, Ledyard, [illegible] Salisbury.

DIVIDED—Woodbury, South Windsor.

This makes 138 towns, about all that voted, and FREMONT gains 30, while BUCHANAN gains [illegible], showing a net Fremont gain of 18 towns, and a popular majority of some three thousand over BUCHANAN and FILLMORE. These returns are compiled from the most authentic sources, and may, we are confident, be relied upon. The gains and losses are calculated on the official statement of the Hartford *Times* of last year, added to our own positive knowledge. Old Connecticut speaks out strong for FREMONT."

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

FENCING VACANT LOTS.

A lengthy communication was sent in by the Comptroller in relation to contracts for fencing vacant lots. The attention of the Board was called to the fact that complaints had been made during the past year at his department in regard to the manner of fencing vacant lots and the extravagant assessments on property holders for the work done. The Comptroller suggested that all those assessments—those confirmed and those unconfirmed—be reviewed and a just and equitable assessment in each case directed. Referred to Committee on Assessments.

A NEW FERRY FROM CATHARINE-STREET.

The majority report of the Committee on Ferries in favor of establishing a ferry from Catharine-street to the foot of Division-street, Williamsburg, was called up and on motion made the special order for next Monday, to which time the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Various resolutions, chiefly relating to grading and paving streets in the upper part of the city, and flagging sidewalks, were referred to appropriate committees. Among these were resolutions as to Fifteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River; Thirty-eighth-street, from Tenth-avenue to North River; Second-street; Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River; Thirteenth-street, and other localities.

The Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the division of the election districts of the Nineteenth Ward.

Several persons were appointed Inspectors of Elections.

Various contracts from the Board of Aldermen as to paving and flagging streets, were confirmed. The Board also concurred with the proposal for sewers in Fourth-avenue, in Second-avenue, in Forty-second-street, in Horatio-street, in Thirteenth-street, in Bedford-street and other places. After referring the consideration of the removal of the Gouverneur-street Ferry to the next meeting, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 o'clock, having previously determined to sit daily during next week.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This Board met last evening, Alderman ELY in the Chair.

The bill of Charles McGill, for painting the Superior Court Room, amounting to $661 75, was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts, with instructions to report.

The Report of the Committee on Civil Courts, in favor of paying the bill of Wm. H. Rose, amounting to $681, for carpets furnished to the Superior Court, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Aldermen's Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, at room No. 8 City Hall, Alderman DRAKE in the chair. Present Aldermen VALENTINE and MCCONKEY. No business of importance was transacted. The contract of the sewer, to be built on Fifty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, was brought before the Committee, but no action was taken upon it.

Mr. W. DARLING, President of the Third-avenue Railroad, appeared before the Committee to advocate the right of the Third-avenue Company to lay a double track in the Bowery, independent of the Harlem Railroad Company, or else to lay down a groove rail in the same street in conjunction with that Company. No action was taken, owing to the absence of two members of the Committee.

The Charge against Comptroller Flagg.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Comptroller FLAGG by Mr. OLCOTT REEVES, map clerk to the Street Commissioner's office, met yesterday at *Room No. 8, City Hall.* Alderman CORWIN was in the chair, and Alderman TUCKER looked on. Mr. REEVES insisted on his charge, and said that Comptroller FLAGG had done the worst possible things, allowing a large amount of money to be lost to the City, betraying *a palpable inattention to the safety of public documents,* by allowing them to go to decay, by marking errors with a lead pencil, &c., &c.

Comptroller FLAGG, being present, remarked that when the charges were proved, he was ready to confront them in every way.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

To the Public of New-York:

I was born in Providence, R. I. My father's name was STEPHEN BRANCH, who was dear to the people of that State all his days, whom he served faithfully in various public stations. My grandfather was a drummer and fifer in the Revolution, and belonged to the famous "Rhode Island Line," so cherished by WASHINGTON. My grandfather often drummed and fifed in ranks led to battle by GREENE and WASHINGTON. I say thus much to confirm my birthplace, (no easy task in these remarkable times,) and, at the same time, to place a humble laurel over the graves of my fathers. From Providence I came to this City, where I have passed most of my days. With what *fidelity I have served the Americans,* I will not speak, but how a portion of the American political leaders of the Corporation of this City have served me, I will speak. The Special Police Committee, of which Alderman BRIGGS was Chairman, appointed me their Secretary and Counsel, in which capacity I acted for more than a year. I scoured this country for evidence, wrote several reports now on the archives of the Corporation, visited Europe, and conducted suits against a variety of aliens, before the courts, and did all at my own expense, amounting to several thousand dollars. After my own funds failed, I borrowed money from Ald. BRIGGS, Ex-Ald. THOMAS CHRISTY, WM. CURTIS NOYES, SAMUEL SNEDEN, the late GEORGE STEERS, and ALFRED CARSON, who hold notes against me for about $2,000. Being unable to pay them, in consequence of the vile repudiation of the Corporation, I feel degraded, and cannot appear before them with the happy feelings I once did. I found myself short of funds in England, but rather than inform my old friend, JAMES BUCHANAN, of my embarrassment, I pawned my deceased father's watch in London, in August, 1855, which was the only relic I had from him, and as I did not redeem it in August, 1856, it is forever lost to me, and where it is now its owner only knows among men. I attribute the loss of this family keepsake to the American reprobates in the Board of Councilmen, who voted against my bill for services and for money I loaned to the Corporation to conduct alien suits.

I now enter the field for Mayor, and I do it to foil some of the infamous leaders of the American Party, but not to defeat the noble cause of Americanism, for which I would sacrifice my life. The rank and file of the American Party are all right; and, if I am elected, I will serve them and our entire population, with *fidelity; but I will give no quarters to those of the* American leaders who have betrayed their party—who have stripped me of every farthing I had—who have robbed me of my father's watch—who have involved me to my best friends to the extent of several thousand dollars, so that at this moment *I have* hardly a place to lay my head. And with all this misery I have visited myself in the violent pursuit of GEORGE W. MATSELL, a man who never harmed me, and with whom to this moment I never exchanged a solitary word; and I ransacked continents to consign this man to eternal ignominy under the authority of special enactments of those very Americans of the Common Council who now repudiate my claims and heartlessly abandon me to my fate.

I shall appear in the Park on Wednesday afternoon next, and address the public. I shall not have a long platform, with brilliant lights, music, flags, transparencies, cannon, processions, rockets, bonfires and illuminations, as I have no Belmonts, nor Corcorans, nor Riggs, nor Mariposas to back me. All who come to hear me will find only the marble steps and a penny candle and myself, for my material platform, having no means to construct any other. My spiritual, intellectual and political platform for the Mayoralty campaign, I will divulge on that occasion, whose substance is, that if I fail to head the city thieves as Mayor, I will spread terror and havoc among them, and thus relieve every class of our citizens from the corporation plunderers. If I fail to vanquish the thieves by pacific means, there will be lively times in the metropolis, and all who vote for me must vote with the understanding that there may be exciting times if I am elected Mayor of New-York.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held at Mr. BOOTH'S, West Fourteenth-street, Monday, September 29, Mr. J. B. DUNN called the meeting to order by nominating SALEM H. WALES, of the *Scientific American,* President, and THOS. B. HIDDEN, Secretary *pro tem.* On being called upon, Mr. DUNN came forward, and in a few pertinent remarks stated the object of the meeting, which was to organize a Temperance movement among the young, and, by adopting the motto of "prevention is better than cure," endeavor to stay the progress of intemperance among the youth of our country. After a general conversation upon the subject by several gentlemen, Mr. DUNN, in a series of resolutions, laid before the meeting a Constitution, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted.

The following twelve gentlemen were then elected to the Board of Management for one year:

President—JAMES T. ALLEY, M. D.

Vice-Presidents—Salem H. Wales, Esq., Jabez Burns, Esq.

Treasurer—William T. Booth, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Arnoux, Esq.

Recording Secretary—James B. Dunn, Esq.

Committee—Lambert Woodhull, Thos. B. Hidden, Edw. Chester, Thos. Darling, Payson Griffin and Wm. Gilman.

After appointing several Sub-Committees on meetings, music and speakers, the meeting adjourned.

The name of the Society is "The American Juvenile Temperance Society." They have secured the large hall of the Demilt Dispensary, corner Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, where a public meeting will be held every Monday evening.

COLLISION.—This morning about 7½ o'clock, the steamboat *John Potter,* on her trip from Amboy to New-York, while running in a heavy fog, came in contact with a sloop off the Kills, and sunk her. She was taken in tow by the *J. P.,* and beached.

[illegible] They who live in the city [illegible] on their way to and from their [illegible] and unparalleled sights. [illegible] There are whole miles of [illegible] the Heights of Brooklyn and New-York [illegible] the bay that lies between them [illegible] Walk more, reader. [illegible] in shoe-leather than in [illegible]

[illegible] The House of Bishops [illegible] Philadelphia, sits with closed doors. [illegible] *Charleston* editor made an effort [illegible] that he might report the proceedings [illegible] was the effort abortive [illegible] presented. It is curious how often [illegible] stand in their own light and stumble in the [illegible] they cast.

[illegible] The [illegible] season is at its height [illegible] The rub-a-dub of drums, whistling of fifes [illegible] of "loud bassoons," never ceases [illegible] sunrise to midnight, and the streets are perpetually filled with men in uniform and [illegible], followed by a stout colored gentleman with a [illegible].

[illegible] The slave-bark *Panchita,* was, this afternoon, towed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Capron.

William H. Dalton, chief mate of the bark Charles Thompson, was yesterday charged with stealing 8,000 pounds of sugar from C. H. [illegible], the owner of that vessel, while she remained at Quarantine. The defendant was in charge of the vessel during that time, and the stevedore who unloaded her was under his superintendence.

The colored cook of the vessel stated that he had seen all the stevedores, and saw them under Mr. Dalton's direction, knock off the heads of the sugar hogsheads and put the sugar into bags, each of which, when thus filled, would weigh 150 pounds. This continued for several days. The evidence of this witness was not very reliable, as it appeared that he had been a principal in the illicit sale of 300 pounds of sugar, the contents of a cask which fell and broke while being hoisted from the hold. Mr. [illegible], who defended the prisoner, contended that no larceny had been committed, or if this larceny was admitted, it could only be petit larceny, inasmuch as it was not proven that $25 worth had been sold at one time. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence reserved.

Harry H. Puff and Philip Sutton were tried for stealing sundry calf-skins and patent leather, worth $[illegible], from the store of Victor Fleury.

The Jury found them guilty. Sentence reserved.

SURROGATE'S COURT—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

In the Estate Mrs. Eliza H. Hicks Roslyn [illegible]—This case is called up on the application for accounting. Mr. Hicks died leaving his daughter [illegible] in trust to her brother, Henry W. and John H. Hicks. They invested the amount in their business, which included a third party not named in the will. Contended that the accounts should be rendered from the time of the death of the father in 1837.

Mr. Cutting, for trustees, produced accounts said to have been found in a trunk belonging to deceased, and contended that they are *prima facie* evidence of accounting and settlement to their date in 1852. In opposition it is urged that these accounts not being rendered to the cestui que trust as from the trustees as such, but as a correspondent of the firm are imperfect, and that possession, by such correspondent, not being a mercantile house, is not sufficient evidence of assent to their correctness. Decision reserved.

LONG ISLAND.

Suicide.

MARY CAVANAGH, residing in Water-street, near Bridge-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by cutting her throat with a razor from ear to ear. When discovered she was not quite dead, but she was beyond medical aid, and died in a few minutes. Deceased has been an invalid for some time, and sometimes slightly deranged, and it is supposed was in this state when she used the razor.

Accident.

A scaffold at the side of a new building opposite the City Hall, on *Fulton-street,* Brooklyn, gave way while two painters were standing upon it. One named LAWRENCE MARTIN, was precipitated a distance of about 30 feet to the ground, and, strange to say, no bones were broken, but it is supposed he is injured internally. He was taken to the City Hospital. The other man, named [illegible], clung to a pole and escaped with only a few bruises.

Assault on Shipboard.

MARTIN MURPHY, a hand on board the ship *Joseph Jones,* lying at the foot of Congress-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, by officer [illegible] of the First District Police, on a charge of inflicting a severe wound upon the second mate of the ship with a handspike. The mate was so badly injured that he was unable to appear yesterday, and consequently the accused was committed to await an examination.

[illegible] The body of an infant [illegible] was picked up yesterday, in the East River, near South Ferry, Brooklyn. The coroner was notified.

[illegible] Rev. W. R. SIMPKINS on Thursday evening was ordained as pastor of the South Ninth-street N. E. Congregational Church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Labor Movement.

A call is being circulated among the workingmen of all classes in Jersey City, and extensively signed for a public meeting at Park Hall on Monday evening next, to hear an address from Wm. E. [illegible] of New-York, upon the subject of the Rights and Dignity of Free Labor.

Dedication of the Preparatory Normal [illegible]

PAUL FARNUM, Esq., has endowed this Institution in a most liberal manner; the building cost $25,000, and he has guaranteed its support. [illegible] KELLOGG, late of Albany Normal School, has been appointed its principal. Gov. PRICE made a happy speech, and E. S. FIELD, of the Board of Trustees, gave a long but deeply interesting account of Normal Schools. The people of Philadelphia, of Trenton, of Burlington, and other places, attended in large numbers. About 170 have applied for admission.

Military Parade.

Major-General E. R. V. WRIGHT, Commander of the Second Division of the Militia of the State of New-Jersey, comprising the Militia of Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Passaic and Morris Counties, has issued orders for the parade of the Division, at the City of *Hudson, on Wednesday next, the 15th inst.* The troops will rendezvous near the residence of E. B. HARRISON. The Division line will form at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief at 2 o'clock P. M.

Abduction of Slaves from Louisiana.

From the Bayou Sara Chronicle.

Quite a commotion took place in our quiet village on Sunday morning last. Early in the month a negro man and his wife were stolen from the plantation of J. A. MCHATTON, of East Baton Rouge. They were taken up the river by a young man named WISE. As the owner of the negroes was in Kentucky, a telegraphic dispatch was sent him, giving information that the negroes had left for the West. He overhauled them in the possession of WISE, at Cairo. WISE and the negroes were brought back on Saturday last, and committed to jail in Baton Rouge. Information was obtained from the negroes that a woman named MASON, who had been living about here for sometime, was implicated in the abduction of the slaves. An officer was sent from Baton Rouge to arrest her. It appeared that the negroes had stolen from their owners a large amount of silver ware, which the woman acknowledged to be in her possession. The articles were found in a house in Jackson, that had been rented to Mrs. MASON and her husband. Both MASON and his wife were sent to Baton Rouge to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods, and *aiding and abetting the escape of negroes.*

We have been informed that the man and the woman have been living in our town during the last two or three months. The woman has been engaged in telling fortunes. She has been quite liberally patronized in this line of business by quite a number of ignorant and superstitious white persons, and any number of negroes. It appears that her house has been a perfect den for the latter.

The man, when arrested, had in his possession a number of blank certificates, with the signature of Governor WALKER and CHARLES GAYARRE, Secretary of State. Those papers must have been purloined from the Governor's office.

Letter from Neal Dow.

The *Prohibitionist* publishes a letter from NEAL DOW, addressed to ANSON MCCOY, in reference to the Maine election. He says:

The present administration of the State came into power upon the pledge of favoring "a suitable *Prohibitory Law.*" It declared that the Maine Law was unnecessarily harsh and severe in its penalties, and that its objects could be accomplished as well or better by a law with less stringent provisions.

By a very small majority, the people consented to try the experiment. The party was no sooner successful, than it proceeded to repeal the Maine Law, and reënact the License Law, which had been repealed since 1846. These were the leading measures of the Legislature, the State administration, and the party. That was its only platform on State issues—"*License for Grogshops,*" and no Prohibition.

This administration presented itself before the people and entreated them to support it and its policy. The answer is an emphatic No. The majority against it is so tremendous, that the party can have no hope ever to rise again.

* * * Our Legislature shall be almost unanimously Maine Law men; and the course to be pursued by us, is simply a question of expediency.

Truly yours,
NEAL DOW.

... THE EVENING TIMES is publi[illegible] ...

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[illegible] ... expressly for the United States Mail ... ship Baltic, which will leave this port for Liverpool, at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close at ... o'clock this morning. The TIMES ... will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

The Staff of Life.

Since the time when King ALFRED tried his hand at baking in the neatherd's cottage, we believe that no man of first-rate ability has ventured to undertake the business of bread-making. While every other department of human industry, and domestic economy, has secured the attention of men of science and mechanical ingenuity, the ill-success of the great Monarch with his oaten cakes seems to have prevented other men of genius from meddling with dough. While the highest mechanical skill and the shrewdest business talent, aided by unlimited capital, were united to develop the spinning wheel and hand-loom, and to lessen the price of yarn and calico, hardly anything has been done towards cheapening and improving the staff of life; and the same lack of economy and scientific arrangement which makes our daily bread so high in price and so indifferent in quality, has been the rule the past thousand years. In fact, there has hardly been any change in the process of bread-making since the days of the Pharaohs. We have reason to believe, however, that something has been done, at last, in the business of bread-making which will produce as great a revolution among the ovens as steam has done among printing presses and spinning wheels.

During the hard Winter of 1854-'5, when bread was so high and there was so much suffering among the poor, an attempt was made by a few benevolent gentlemen to build a public bakery where wholesome bread might be furnished, at barely cost price, to the poor. A large sum was subscribed to carry out the plan; but on deliberate examination, it was found to be so full of difficulties that it was abandoned. Baking on a large scale did not promise any profitable results. But, among the gentlemen who were interested in that scheme, there was one who thought that something might be done towards improving that venerable institution, the oven. He had already invented a threshing machine which had done for the Western farmer what the cotton gin had done for the Southern planter, and the result of his studies and experiments is a mechanical bakery, just completed and ready to go into operation, which will do the work of three hundred ordinary bakeries and cheapen the price of bread, whilst it greatly increases its sweetness and nutritious qualities. The economy of transacting any business on a large scale is generally understood, and it has probably been owing to the difficulty of increasing the capacity of the old-fashioned oven that the same amount of capital and business enterprise that have been employed in sugar-refining and other manufactories, have never been applied to the making of bread. But the new oven removes all the pre-existing obstacles to an extension of the business, and we shall probably very soon see three or four bakeries doing all the work that is now done in nearly as many thousand. The one in question, which has already been erected, as an experiment, in Brooklyn, will turn out a hundred thousand loaves a day, sufficient to supply the entire population of that city with its daily bread, by which the cost of supporting some three or four hundred separate bakeries may be saved to the public. The public now pay for converting a barrel of flour into bread about eight dollars a barrel. The estimated cost by the Automatic Oven to the public will be but a dollar. It requires no figuring to show what the effect of such an immense saving as this must have upon the size of the loaf, nor what the result will be in the business of baking. The revolution it will cause in our domestic economy must be great, and, no doubt, the temporary inconvenience which will be experienced by those now engaged in the baking business will be considerable, but the gain to the public will be incalculable. We have not space to give, at this time, a description of the new oven, and, if we had, it could not be made intelligible without diagrams. The ingenious inventor rightly calls it automatic, for it seems to work with the instinct of an intelligent mind, and with the accuracy of a chronometer. The great savings are in labor and in heat; in the former the saving is ninety per cent., and in the latter at least seventy-five per cent.; while the bread in the process of baking absorbs all that spirit, or essence, which has been called the "gis," which now escapes, by which the nutritive quality of the loaf is increased to a very great degree—it is said about twenty per cent. The advantages of a large bakery, conducted on economical principles, the saving in the cost of materials by purchasing in large quantities, and the security against the use of improper ingredients, either from design or from ignorance, when large capital, mechanical ingenuity, and scientific knowledge are combined in the production of the staff of life, will be appreciated by every one. The importance of wholesome bread to the preservation of the public health, is well understood by physicians; and we regard the invention of the new bakery as one of the most beneficial and important improvements of modern times. The London Times recently said that it was next to impossible to get a bit of pure wholesome bread in London, the practice of adulteration among the bakers in that metropolis was so universal; and though the cheapness of ... practice, yet from the [illegible] every householder [illegible] how difficult [illegible]. The same oven, [illegible] formed within the recollection [illegible] the Union has supplied us with [illegible]. Mr. [illegible]MAN, the inventor of this marvelous [illegible] machinery for improving and cheapening bread, intends, as we understand, to commence the erection of two or three ovens in this City, similar to the one in Brooklyn.

Mr. Botts Headed.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is heading off the Disunionists of Virginia quite as effectually as he once headed Captain TYLER. The Buchanan organs of that State gnash their teeth in impotent rage, and let out the secret of their [illegible] by charging BOTTS with helping FREMONT. This is a virtual confession that the object of their dissolution clamor is simply to injure FREMONT and help BUCHANAN. Mr. BOTTS, however, loves the Union too well to permit it to be made the sport of political gamblers. He tells the Virginia Chivalry, with Gov. WISE at their head, that they cannot dissolve the Union even in the event of FREMONT's election.

But Mr. BOTTS declares his intention to vote for Mr. FILLMORE; and he thus proclaims his disbelief of the statement that Mr. FILLMORE himself has predicted disunion as the result of Col. FREMONT's election:

"It has been charged upon Mr. FILLMORE that he said that the election of FREMONT would be just cause for a dissolution of the Union. If he has said it, I would be the *last man* in the United States that would *vote for him*. Dissolve the Union because FREMONT is elected! *Well, if Fillmore is no better, as they declare he is not, and the Union is to be dissolved, why not dissolve it if Fillmore is elected?* And it comes to this at last, that the *Democratic Party are prepared to dissolve the Union rather than give up the spoils.* [Cheers.] Aye, gentlemen, power and plunder are of more consequence to them all than this consecrated Union. [Cheers.]"

If Mr. BOTTS sticks to this, he cannot vote for Mr. FILLMORE; for we propose to show him that he did say precisely what is charged.

We have before us an authentic copy of Mr. FILLMORE's speeches at Albany, Newburg, and Rochester,—published at the office of the *Express*, and, therefore, genuine. From that document we copy the following extract from Mr. FILLMORE's speech at Albany:

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? *Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?* Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? *If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken.* And, therefore, you must see that *if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.*"

There, Mr. BOTTS! Does not Mr. FILLMORE say that it is madness and folly to believe that our Southern brethren will *submit to be governed* by such a "Chief Magistrate" as Col. FREMONT? Does he not predict the dissolution of the Union as the immediate, "inevitable" result of his election?

We call on Mr. BOTTS to fulfill his pledge and not vote for such a candidate. If he has any doubt about the accuracy of our quotation let him send to the *Express* office and get an authorized copy of the speech.

The Wise Epidemic in Virginia.

The Charleston *Mercury* in commenting on Gov. WISE's last crazy speech in Richmond, extols it in the highest terms, and says:

"We must not allow our hopes to falter, by supposing that the spirit and determination which breathes in the address of Gov. WISE, is confined to a section of Virginia. Gentlemen who have traveled and conversed largely in all parts of that State, assure us that the feeling is almost universal; that the real men of Virginia everywhere, feel and express their conviction, that the election of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency will be, and ought to be, the knell of the Union."

Still, we have very strong evidences that the disunion insanity of Governor WISE is not half so wide-spread and deep-seated as the *Mercury* represents. So long as there is any probability of frightening timid dough-faces into voting for BUCHANAN or FILLMORE, the sensible and conservative portion of the Virginians will allow the wild ravings of Governor WISE to pass for what they are worth; but, if he should ever attempt to make a practical demonstration of his disunionism, there will be no lack of patriotic spirit in the Old Dominion, on either side of the Blue Ridge, to save the State from the peril in which his rashness might involve it.

But even the *Mercury* pooh poohs at Governor WISE's threats of war, and at his picture of the desolation which would inevitably ensue from disunion. It thinks that a separation of the States might be had without any trouble, and that treaties of amity and commerce could be entered into in the most conciliatory spirit, between the North and the South, without creating a ripple on the surface of society. The reasons for this belief may be regarded as perfectly satisfactory by the constituents of KEITT and BROOKS, but they will be considered rather wild by all other people. The chief reliance of the *Mercury* in the event of secession is in the want of military force and training at the North, and the inability of the Fremont Government to muster more than a thousand men to resist the South. Here is a specimen of the rigmarole with which the *Mercury* befools its readers:

"What, then, have they to depend upon, supposing that, according to Mr. Speaker BANKS, they chose to exercise their power as the majority and possessors of the Federal Government; what have they to depend upon as the means of subjugating the South? Could this Fremont Government possibly bring to bear upon any single point of the South more than a thousand regular troops? And are we to shrink before such a demonstration as this? Are the fifty thousand armed and trained militia of South Carolina, or the two hundred thousand sturdy Virginians or Marylanders to hesitate in following their convictions and their duties, because so pitiful an object as this may be interposed?"

A VIRGINIA JUDGE.—There is a Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia named THOMPSON, who has recently been illuminating the minds of the people in the Brook Circuit, by giving them the benefit of his judicial ideas on the subject in a charge to the Grand Jury of his District. As there seems to be a reasonable prospect of a large crop of traitors in the Old Dominion, since, according to Governor WISE, every citizen of that State who thinks he ought to submit if FREMONT should be elected by the people, is a traitor, the opinion of Judge THOMPSON will be read with some interest. We transfer it to our columns from the Richmond *Enquirer*, as an exposition of the ... to the highest judicial authority in Virginia, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, would now be pronounced traitors if they were alive. To vote for FREMONT, or to believe that Slavery is not the best possible condition for the black race, is pronounced treason of the worst kind by the Virginia Judge.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CANVASS IN OHIO.—There is some music in the Fillmore camp in Ohio. The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes an exhibit of a new arrangement entered into between the Fillmorites and Buchaniers of that State. A correspondence has passed during this month between M. A. BOLLING, a leading Fillmore spouter, and WAYNE GRISWOLD, the Democratic candidate for the Board of Public Works. The cause is very weak on both sides, and so these two gentlemen propose to warm their cold blood by sleeping together. BOLLING makes the following avowal:

"I received from DOUGLAS & Co. $3,000 in New-York City on the 2d of June, and disposed of the same for the interest of the Fillmore Party of the State of Ohio. These funds were contributed by the Democratic Party. I have raised funds from CHARLES RULE and J. J. FARRAN, and paid the same to NORTON and the Secretary of the State Committee of Ohio, and I know that the Fillmore men who are stumping the State are paid by the Democratic Party."

A private letter from GRISWOLD cries out piteously for help from BAAL:

"I would get all your nominations made as soon as you can, that will give you a great impulse—a great many of the old Whigs want a full ticket, and that would encourage the Democracy to a greater effort."

The Buckeye Republicans will keep an eye smartly open for these gentlemen, and such as they. The bargain in this case may have been well drawn, but the people of Ohio are too old birds to be caught with chaff.

THE CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—Although the Buchanan presses are crowing over an apparent gain of a few towns in the recent local elections in Connecticut, yet they have little cause for rejoicing over the popular sentiment of the State so far as this election is an indication of the way in which the whole State will go in November. The Hartford *Courant* says:

"If we figure up the reduced majorities in October, of the towns which are claimed to have gone for BUCHANAN in October as well as in April, we shall find that in the 'triumphantly Democratic' towns, a loss has been sustained of at least 2,000 more. Take Middletown for an example, which the *Times* says is '*overwhelmingly Democratic*,' and yet they have fallen off more than 300 from their vote for INGHAM in April. Now we have, as we believe, clearly shown a loss of at least 6,000 votes for the Buchaneers since last April, which added to the 1,007 which INGHAM then wanted to elect him, gives us 7,007 votes as the least probable majority of FREMONT over BUCHANAN in Connecticut; and we ask where are the votes to come from to change this result? If a Fillmore electoral ticket is voted for, Col. FREMONT's plurality will be necessarily much greater. We are advised that in Waterbury, Middletown, Stonington, Avon, &c., where the Fillmoreites are most numerous, the Buchaneers and Fillmoreites were united in the town election against the Republicans and Fremont Americans, and yet the result indicates a popular majority of more than 7,000 for FREMONT over all."

A POOR DODGE.—Mr. MCMASTERS, whose letter, promising to prove Col. FREMONT a *liar* on certain conditions, has so excited the admiration of the Buchanan and Know-Nothing Coalitionists, says it was a private letter which the person to whom it was addressed had no right to publish, and also:

"1. That the assertion made in that letter is not what some represent it in their comments; and 2. That it holds the writer in honor and *in reason*, only to keeping his given word—which he is ready and able to do—and is not a volunteered challenge to any of those who have undertaken to reply to it."

In this way this man seeks to evade the responsibility for his calumny. He cannot dodge the issue which his own published words have made. He asserts that he can *prove* that Col. FREMONT has claimed to be a Roman Catholic. He must produce his evidence, or consent to be set down as a willful libeler.

ENTHUSIASM FOR FREMONT IN THE WEST.—Some idea of the tremendous enthusiasm which has taken hold of the masses in the West in favor of FREMONT and Freedom, may be formed by reference to our telegraphic column this morning. At Mansfield, Ohio, an immense gathering took place on Thursday, at which it is estimated there were 80,000 people; and at Zanesville, in the same State, yesterday, was held another meeting, at which the attendance is said to have been from thirty to fifty thousand. At Madison, Ind., also, an immense meeting was held yesterday. Every day similar accounts reach us of the overwhelming tide with which the Republican cause is sweeping onward in that section.

A CHALLENGE.—Mr. R. B. MONTGOMERY, President of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Republican Union, has challenged Ex-Gov. FLOYD, of Virginia, to discuss the issues of the approaching election with a *working man*, who, he promises, shall meet him for that purpose. We fear the Ex-Governor will hardly consent to come down to the level of a "*mere* mechanic." The "fustest families" of Virginia have peculiar notions of dignity on this subject. They *own* their working men, and do not permit them to enter into any discussions whatever.

ANOTHER STRAW.—One by one they drop away. The last man who has backed out from the ranks of the Democracy is Mr. HENRY G. WEBB, a Buchanan elector in Wisconsin. He declares for FREMONT, in the strongest possible terms. This is the third or fourth accession to the Republican ranks, within the space of a month, from the Buchanan and Fillmore electoral tickets of Western States.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—The latest news from Florida indicates the probable success of the Democrats, though nothing definite is yet ascertained.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon. Her Mails were dispatched South by the evening train, and reached the City about one o'clock this morning. The telegraphic report from Halifax anticipated all the important news.

Political Debate.

Hon. LUCIEN B. CHASE, (Buchanan) and Lieut Gov. RAYMOND, meet this evening in Brooklyn to discuss the principles at issue in the pending election. The Rocky Mountain Club have tendered the use of their Rallying Hall for the meeting, which will accordingly be held at that place (corner of Orange and Fulton-streets,) at 8 o'clock.

☞ JOHN VAN BUREN addressed a large Democratic meeting at Delhi, on Thursday, at which ROBERT PARKER presided.

The Wall-street Forgery—Rearrest of Mr. Huntington.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, whose arrest we mentioned yesterday, charged with forging the names of PHELPS & DODGE to a note for $6,500, was yesterday rearrested by Officer BOWYER, charged with further and more extensive forgeries on the above-named firm. He was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, by whom he was committed for examination in default of $40,000 bail. Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible] having [illegible] their bonds for his appearance, entered into on the first arrest.

The case will come up for examination this morning.

Republican Congressional Conventions.

The nominating Convention of the Third District (comprising the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards,) was held at No. 79 White-street. JOSEPH JAMISON, Esq., of the First Ward, was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. WM. H. ARMSTRONG, of the Eighth, and Dr. A. C. HEKARTE, of the Fifth Ward, Secretaries. Hon. GUY R. PELTON was thereupon renominated by acclamation as the Representative in Congress of the Third District, an office which he now ably fills. Mr. PELTON, having been waited upon by a Committee, appeared and accepted the nomination in eloquent words, which were received with great applause.

MR. PELTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. PELTON briefly but eloquently rehearsed the history of his Congressional career, and the reasons for the ground he had taken. When nominated, two years ago, it was not, as to-night, by a unanimous vote, but by a bare majority, after a long struggle in the Convention. He had attempted faithfully to represent them on the floor of Congress, by voting for all internal improvements that were proposed, in a prudent and honest spirit, by defending, at all points, the interests of commerce, by taking an early and decided stand for Freedom in the Territories. He had voted for Mr. BANKS as Speaker, because he saw plainly that he could not otherwise faithfully represent the true men of his district—men who, faithful to the instincts of humanity, to the spirit of the Constitution and to the universal sentiment of patriots both North and South, until in these latter days the Calhoun doctrine of the Extension of Slavery had been adopted by the South, believed that while it is not within our province to interfere with Slavery in the States where by local laws it now exists, its encroachments upon free territory must go no further. In the organization of the House this issue was fairly presented, and it was the main issue. [Applause.]

Mr. PELTON said that when he returned from Washington it was with the determination not to allow himself to become a candidate again. But when he saw the unanimity with which his renomination was urged, he felt no longer at liberty to consult his private predilections. If returned by their votes to the House, he expressed his intention, while the rights of no section should suffer willingly at his hands, to devote his best energies to the consideration of the material interests of this great commercial metropolis.

With some further remarks, among others upon the necessity of the early construction of a railroad to the Pacific, the honorable gentleman took his seat, amidst applause that made the house ring.

The Buchaniers have two candidates in this District, HIRAM WALBRIDGE and DANIEL E. SICKLES, while A. J. H. K. DUGANNE is the candidate of the South Americans.

In the Fourth District, LOUIS W. RYCKMAN was unanimously nominated. Dr. WEISNER was first nominated by acclamation, but he declined the nomination.

In the Fifth District, GEORGE H. ANDREWS was nominated on the first ballot. The Republicans in this district are sanguine of success.

The Nominating Convention of the Sixth District (comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards) was held, at No. 663 Broadway. JOHN A. DEVEAU, of the Eleventh Ward was called to the chair, and J. J. TOWNSEND, of the Fifteenth, appointed Secretary. E. ROBINSON, Jr., of the Fifteenth Ward, read a letter from WM. CURTIS NOYES declining a nomination, and an informal ballot having been taken on which every vote was in favor of THOMAS B. STILLMAN, that gentleman was nominated by acclamation. The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for its candidate. Mr. S. began life as a "greasy mechanic," and is now one of the proprietors of the "Novelty Works," the largest machine shop in New-York, from which have come the engines of most of our ocean steamers.

The Buchaniers have only three candidates in this District, Messrs. HENRY HICKS, C. D. WHALEN and JOHN COCHRANE. The South American candidate is AMOS G. WILLIAMS.

In the Seventh Congressional District, the delegates assembled at the Utah House, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. WM. C. RUSSELL, Esq., was placed in the Chair. CHARLES MESSING was appointed Secretary. The candidates were General J. W. NYE, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, and LYMAN SHERWOOD, Esq. On the first informal ballot each candidate received seven votes each. Mr. LEIGH's name was then withdrawn, and on the second ballot, General NYE received 13 votes, and Mr. SHERWOOD 8. General NYE was, therefore, nominated the candidate for Congress from this district.

In the Eighth Congressional District, the delegates met at Fremont Hall, Fourth-avenue. Mr. SCOTT, of the Nineteenth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, the present member, was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

"Straight Whig" Congressional Convention.

The Convention of the Third District met at RILEY's Fifth Ward Hotel, but adjourned without nominating either of the South American candidates.

The Convention of the Sixth District met at the Eleventh Ward Democratic Head quarters, and nominated AMOS G. WILLIAMS, of the Seventeenth Ward, the South American candidate. Mr. W.'s friends urged his claims to the latter nomination, on account of his vehement but fruitless opposition, while in the Assembly last year, to the election of WM. H. SEWARD. What his claims to a nomination as a "Straight" Whig are, we cannot ascertain.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

An appeal to Mechanics and Workingmen against the election of ERASTUS BROOKS as Governor of New-York is in circulation in this City. It is understood to have emanated from the ranks of the Printers, and has received a large number of signatures. The circular is put forth in the name of the Executive Committee appointed by the members of the craft, and recapitulates in short compass the objections urged in past times against Mr. BROOKS for his course towards the Printers' Union. The conclusion is as follows:

"It is, therefore, that the undersigned deem it their duty, as it is their privilege, to come before the public with a protest against the election of ERASTUS BROOKS to the office of Governor of the State of New-York. We appeal to the workingmen of our fellow-citizens whether this man, so selfish, so unjust, and so illiberal, is a safe and fit man to whom to intrust the affairs of this mighty State. We appeal to the men who, like ourselves, earn their livelihood by their manual labor, to aid us in crushing out the aspirations he has built upon such a basis, and in teaching him the divine lesson that 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' and also the political lesson that the laboring man in this free country holds in his hands the political fortunes of the most wealthy and ambitious of his fellows."

At the conclusion of Mr. BANKS' great speech in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., some twenty-five of the Democracy lingered on the ground to discuss its merits, when a gentleman present said he could adduce an argument to prove that the Fremont party were the Union party, and that the Buchanan party were the sectional and the disunion party, which he defied any Democrat present to answer. It was thus: No Fremont man and no Fremont organ ever held that if Mr. BUCHANAN were elected President they would rebel at the popular vote. But the Buchanan men and the Buchanan press have threatened that if Mr. FREMONT is elected, they would rebel at the choice of the people and dissolve the Union. There was no response to this argument, whereupon the gentleman offered a reward of $100 for a reply; but all were mum.

The Fillmore journals not long ago paraded an announcement that Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, recently American Minister to Constantinople, had joined their ranks. But the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, published in his own town, says:

"That Mr. MARSH has been an open and earnest advocate of the election of FREMONT and DAYTON from the first, is well known to the country, for he has addressed many assemblies on the subject. Such a contemptible misrepresentation cannot harm him, nor mislead any but the most shallow and unthinking."

A correspondent, writing from Reading, says:—All the signs of the times in Pennsylvania portend a great defeat of the Pro-Slavery Party, and a great victory for free opinion, free territories, free men, free labor, and FREMONT. The nullification threats produce the reverse effects of what they were intended. They rouse indignation and contempt, and make men determined to do all they can to elect FREMONT.

Two of the Fillmore candidates for Electors, in Louisiana, PETER ALEXANDER and WM. B. LEWIS, have recently declared, in speeches delivered by them at public meetings—the former, that if the Presidential election were confined to BUCHANAN and FREMONT, he would not vote for BUCHANAN; and the latter, that the interests of the South would be as effectually promoted by the election of JOHN C. FREMONT as by the election of JAMES BUCHANAN.

HENRY G. WEBB, Buchanan elector in Wisconsin, declares for FREMONT. He says:

"Understanding, as I do, that Col. JOHN C. FREMONT is a firm and reliable Democrat, as democracy was known and expounded by the party in its days of purity and fidelity, and knowing that he is both Free and Democratic upon the subject of Slavery, and opposed to the plundering policy of the Ostend Circular, and the squatter sovereignty, or Pro-Slavery dogmas of the Cincinnati platform, I shall give my vote, and exert whatever influence I possess, for FREMONT and Freedom."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

Political Gatherings.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN GATHERING AT MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

MANSFIELD, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The greatest gathering of the campaign in Ohio was at the Republican barbecue held here to-day. It is thought that not less than eighty thousand people were present.

Six large oxen were roasted, but they, with their accompanying thousands of loaves of bread, chickens, pigs, pies, cakes, &c., were swept away before half the procession could reach the ground. The grove of 25 acres was closely filled, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. To-night addresses are being delivered to congregated thousands in the streets.

GREAT FREMONT MASS MEETING AT HERKIMER.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 10.

The Fremont mass meeting here is immense. From twenty to twenty-five thousand people are present, and there is speaking from six stands. The speakers are Messrs. WOOD, VAN DYCK and DAWSON, of Albany, and Messrs. SPINNER, DOOLITTLE and HARVEY, of Oneida. The procession was two hours passing a given point—nearly 1,500 men appeared on horseback, and there were full five hundred banners waving. Mr. MCMASTERS' recantation was received by telegraph, and read amid the wildest enthusiasm.

FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND REPUBLICANS AT ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 10.

A Republican meeting in this place to-day was the largest ever held in the Southeastern Ohio, the attendance being variously estimated at from thirty to fifty thousand. There was speaking from four stands, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MADISON, IND.

MADISON, Ind., Friday, Oct. 10.

There was an immense Republican meeting here to-day, it being computed that twenty thousand persons were present. The procession was over five miles long.

The Florida Election.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 10.

Dispatches received here from Florida *via* Savannah, say that the Democrats in that State have probably elected their Governor, Congressmen, and a majority in the Legislature.

Santa Rosa County has gone for the Americans, but by what vote it is not yet known.

New-York Congressional Nomination.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 10.

The Republicans of the twenty-seventh District, composed of the Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung and Schuyler, to-day nominated, by acclamation, Hon. JOHN M. PARKER, of Tioga County, for re-election to Congress.

New-Jersey Congressional Nomination.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Oct 10.

The Fifth Congressional District Republican Convention was held this afternoon, and was largely attended. Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON was renominated by acclamation.

From Lake Superior.

THE RECENT LAND GRANT—FURIOUS STORM—SNOW, ETC.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 10.

We have received advices from Ontonagon, Lake Superior, to the 30th ult., and from Marquette to the 4th inst.

The people of Ontonagon were circulating petitions to Congress praying for such an amendment to the Land Grant of last session as will provide for the construction of a railroad from Copper Harbor along the range, in lieu of the one provided for from Ontonagon to Marquette.

A furious storm occurred on the 18th ult. It was as severe as any known for years, but up to the departure of the mail, no material damage to shipping or other property had been reported. A portion of the pier at Eagle River was destroyed, together with some forty tons of coal upon it. Snow fell to the depth of five inches.

The mining business was quite active, and the yields generally were large and satisfactory.

The Killed and Injured in the Baltimore Riots.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 10.

It is now ascertained that during the election riots in this city on Wednesday, there were four persons killed, five dangerously injured, and fifty more or less hurt.

THREE MORE SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 10.

Three more shooting cases occurred here this afternoon. JOHN ROACH was shot in the thigh, on the corner of Baltimore and South streets, the shot being fired from a party of men in an omnibus. ROACH is a member of the Empire Club, and his assailant, who escaped, is supposed to belong to one of the American Clubs.

To-night, during a political quarrel at the Fish market, between PETER KELLY and JOHN HUGHES, a watchman, HUGHES fired at KELLY three times, the ball, on the last discharge, penetrating KELLY's brain, causing immediate death. HUGHES surrendered himself to the police, alleging that the act was committed in self-defence.

Movements of the Kansas Free-State Leaders.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 10.

Governor ROBINSON of Kansas arrived here last evening, and speaks at Indiana to-day and to-morrow. General LANE passed through this morning for Indianapolis. Judge SMITH proceeded to Pennsylvania *via* St. Louis. Messrs. DEITZLER and JENKINS are expected here on Monday.

Railroad Extension.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 10.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad is to be opened from Buffalo to Paris on the 30th inst.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 10—12 M.

The steamship *Niagara* is signaled below, and will be at her dock between 1½ and 2 o'clock. Her mails will doubtless be forwarded in the afternoon train, *via* New-Haven, due in New-York about midnight.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 11 o'clock last night and sails again for Liverpool at midnight.

Large Robbery—Recovery of the Stolen Goods in this City.

The "New-York Store" in Common-place, Troy, being a branch of the house of Messrs. CARTER, QUINAN & DE FOREST, at Nos. 80 and 89 Chambers-street, in this City, was robbed a few nights since of $8,000 worth of silk goods. The transmission of the stolen property to this City was soon ascertained, and steps taken to secure its recovery. The goods were traced to a house in Fifty-ninth-street, near Broadway, and here they were yesterday found by officer MONAGHAN, of the Reserve Corps, aided by some Twenty-second Ward policemen. None of the guilty parties were apprehended, they having made good their escape through a rear window of the house where the property was found.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association deserves thanks for the rich lecture programme it promises for the coming Winter. Among the men already engaged, are Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, President HITCHCOCK, the Geologist, Prof. DANA, of Yale College, Prof. MCNAUGHT, late of Scotland, JOHN B. GOUGH, the Temperance orator. The course of lecturers from abroad, the *foreign* course, will commence early in November. Afterwards a social course of divines and literary men of the City will be arranged.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GET THE BEST!—THIS INJUNCTION BECOMES imperative when, as in the case of the hair, we consider what immense and irreparable injury is done by the host of worthless compounds palmed off on the public. LYON'S KATHAIRON is acknowledged by all to be the only article that combines the many requisites for a perfect preparation for the hair. It is by universal consent pronounced the very best and most agreeable toilet article ever made. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME FROM THE HOLY City, the best and most lasting perfume ever introduced. To be had of their agents, GEO. B. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, and all respectable chemists.

[illegible] ... TABLE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS ... [illegible] ... Sold by all Druggists.
G. H. RING AND C. V. CLICKENER, Agents.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.—THE MOST SEVERE paroxysms of Rheumatism have been stopped in five minutes after the first application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RADWAY & CO., No. [illegible] Fulton-st. ... R. R. Remedies sold by Merchants, Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

DR. TURNBULL, OCULIST AND AURIST, (FROM LONDON,) Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted.
☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
From the London Times.
A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of Deafness and Blindness. Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies; and what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience. Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well.
We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a series of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to cure cases of deafness, such as were never cured before.

BURNING OF LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO FACTORY. STILL ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
One of these celebrated fire-proof safes delivered up its contents in a *perfect state of* preservation, after passing through the fire at the burning of Lilienthal's tobacco factory, on the 3d inst.
This celebrated fire-proof safe is exclusively made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, his license having expired, but can be had (of all sizes) of the patentees, who have again completed their manufactory, and are now ready to receive orders. Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES IN the great fire at St. Louis, Maintaining their superiority. ST. LOUIS, [illegible]
Messrs. ROBBINS & DAVIS: Gentlemen—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the Safe purchased of your manufacture (Herring's Patent) by Mr. Bailey, last Summer, was taken from the ruins of the fire this morning. The Safe was almost red hot when we reached it, after being exposed seven hours, and from the outside appearance (the brass name-plate was melted off) we supposed it was entirely destroyed. We were very much surprised to find, upon opening it, the wood-work in good order. Our books and papers perfectly legible, also bank bills all safe and sound.
C. H. BAILEY, MOSES ELY.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. [illegible] and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York, have on hand all sizes of the above Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from impure state of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. [illegible] Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. [illegible], a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned as hopeless by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT—THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD, SECURED by the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very [illegible] made under the immediate direction of our Mr. STEARNS, who has, for 14 years, superintended their manufacture; during which time NOT A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY has been CONSUMED in one of them—all having been tested in accidental fires. Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

1856. OUR LATE STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER garments are now ready and on sale.
As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and in our best styles, an early call will secure many beautiful things, that will be run off before the season is fairly begun.
The stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings in our custom-room is admitted to be the largest and best selected variety ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. [illegible], 260 and 262 Broadway.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.—Whereas, Messrs. MORISON, Hygeists, understand that many counterfeit Pills are sold in the United States, this is to give notice that Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO., of No. [illegible] Broadway, are general agents for the United States, and the only agents in New-York for the sale of the GENUINE MORISON PILLS. (Signed) MORISON & CO., London.
F., P. & CO. have constantly on hand a full supply of the MORISON'S MEDICINE, with English, German and Spanish directions.

BUYERS OF MELODEONS WOULD DO WELL to come and examine a new musical instrument, HUTTING'S ÆOLICON—a great improvement upon the melodeon in tone, touch, and in the capacity for producing the crescendo, the sympathetic effect of the strings upon the Æolicon sounding-board producing some of the most beautiful qualities of the piano-forte.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, Piano-forte warerooms, No. 595 Broadway. Sole manufacturers for the U. S.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel; also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE FASHION OF THE SEASON FOR Fall Hats has been introduced by GENIN. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

ROYAL VELVET CARPETING, 10s. THE YARD. English Brussels, 8s.; Superfine Ingrain, 6s.; good Ingrain, 4s.; also, [illegible] pieces at 2s. 6d. the yard; Oil-Cloths from 1 to 8 yards wide, from 3s. to 10s. the yard; English Druggets 4 yards wide, Table and Piano Covers, at
HYATT'S Great Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

NO TIME IS LOST AT CHRISTADORO'S, WHERE nature's own dye rebeautifies gray hair. The rapidity with which CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE changes gray, red or sandy hair to black or brown is wonderful. Prepared, sold, and applied privately, at his Wig Establishment, No. 6 Astor House.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street, Have just opened a splendid assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS. FOR SALE CHEAP.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (nine private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO., No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of paper hangings, displayed on screens so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed and all work warranted.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper hangings, embracing every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., 257 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

H. T. LOVETT'S WAHPENE (AN INDIAN VEGETABLE preparation) will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness. No genuine Wahpene can be purchased only at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway. He has no agents. Beware of a counterfeit article.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD VISIT ROGERS' extensive bazaar of fancy goods and toys, No. [illegible] Broadway, where every variety of fancy articles and toys are collected, forming a display nowhere equaled in the world.

SILK AND FELT HATS OF ALL KINDS AND colors at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at ARCHER & MARTIN'S, No. 270 Greenwich-st., bet. Warren and Murray.

LADIES' FURS, OF ALL GRADES, SPLENDID assortment of Mink furs, 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at ARCHER & MARTIN'S, No. 270 Greenwich-st., between Warren and Murray sts.

[illegible] ...will be OPENED THIS ... of purchasers, by ... No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st.

Burnett's Cod Liver Oil is in ... consumption, attended with consumption or any pulmonary complaint, ... The genuine ... has ... name in full on each bottle, and can be had at the ... corner of ...

DR. S. H. CARNOCHAN ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Clothing and ... to sustain our ... No. 120 West ... Warm clothing, ... and other ... Sewing circles of the ... are invited to cooperate ... in aid ... our churches ... Let there be an earnest and ... the suffering in Kansas.

EDGAR KETCHUM, ... THEODORE McNAMEE, CHARLES A. DANA, THADDEUS HYATT.	New-York City and County Kansas Committee, No. [illegible] West Broadway, N. Y.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures ... and all Diseases of the Lungs.

From the Boston Evening Traveller, Jan. 6.

It is ... of justice to the proprietors of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for us to say ... One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance by the use of this Balsam, and several of our friends and acquaintances, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Why does the Proprietor of Dyer's Healing Embrocation expend in advertising more than ... per year? Because suffering humanity demands it ... He cannot bury the talent committed to his charge. ... Every sufferer must be made to know how easily burns, scalds, headache, rheumatism, piles, cholera morbus, sprains, and a host of other ills can be removed by its potent influence. Try it once and you will be its friends forever. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, at retail, GUION, Bowery, MONELL, Houston-st., and others.

Gas Stoves and Ranges—W. F. SHAW'S PATENT ... Stoves for heating ... Also for cooking in large ... The public are invited to examine these stoves ... for the Winter. ... wholesale and retail at GEO. E. CARNOCHAN'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Canal-st. ... Portable ranges, and a small ...

Preserves, Greengages, Peaches or any other fruit ... preserved in a fresh state, with all their flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR or any other preservative property, by using ARTHUR'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, for which SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS were awarded last season. ... the only ... to preserve all kinds of fruit and vegetables. ... delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense. ... Sole Proprietors ... Franklin-square.

[illegible] Goods ... Lowe's brown Windsor ... and every style of fancy goods ... by druggists. Imported direct ... terms by EUGENE S. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

J. Chauncey Kelley, Analytical Physician ... at his office, No. 8 Bible House ... until Nov. 1, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, ... with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

Varick Hall, No. [illegible] Bowery, corner of ... TO-MORROW EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, a Debate on the following question ... Would this country have been as prosperous without Slavery as it has been with it? ...

Wakefield.—The attention of the members of the Association and others desirous of obtaining VILLAGE LOTS very cheaply, is called to the advertisement of S. BOGART, Auctioneer, in another column of this paper, of SALE OF LOTS in Wakefield, at No. [illegible] Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, ... corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., seventeen years of practical experience in the City. Pure medicines and polite attention at this establishment. Please call.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

City Missions.—A meeting in behalf of the City Tract Society will be held by the Tract Missionary of the XXth Ward, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, (Oct. 12,) in the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, (northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.,) at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered, and interesting statements made. All interested in the evangelization of this very destitute Ward are invited to be present.

Sabbath Evening Lectures.—The first of a series of Sabbath evening Lectures will be delivered at the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, (corner of Washington and 3d sts.,) on SABBATH EVENING next, Oct. 12, by Rev. W. H. BANNARD, pastor of the church. The subject of the series will be—The Life, Times, and Travels of the Apostle Paul. Young men are especially invited to attend.

By Request.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will repeat his discourse on the Sin of the Jewish Government and People and the Political Preaching of Jeremiah, in the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The discourse is a demonstration of the necessity of preaching and practicing religion in politics as the only safety of our country.

Sabbath Evening Lectures for the [illegible].—The first of the series will be delivered, on SABBATH EVENING next, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and to be continued on successive Sabbath evenings by clergymen of this City and Brooklyn. Seats provided for strangers.

Rev. Jonathan Crane will deliver a series of discourses, commencing SABBATH MORNING, Oct. 12, in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, 20th-st., near 7th-av., upon some of the most eminent in the Christian Church who have borne the name of John. Commencing with John the Baptist and including Calvin, Knox, Robinson, Wesley, and others.

The Burden of the Desert of the Sea.—The Bishop of Mount Zion Church of the Advent will preach a discourse on the first chapter of the Prophet Isaiah, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. [illegible] Bowery. A remarkable subject. Seats free.

John-street First M. E. Church.—In John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES B. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Strangers invited to attend. Seats free.

First Free-Will Baptist Church.—Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. LYMAN GILBERT, D. D. Public prayer meeting in the evening at 6½ o'clock.

M. E. Church, cor. of Court and Butler sts., Brooklyn, in the basement. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. R. P. CHRISTOPHER, and by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH PALMER, at 3 P. M. Service in the evening at 7 P. M. Seats free.

[illegible] of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Sermons will be delivered in German in the Mission Chapel, ... TO-MORROW, (Sunday), at [illegible] o'clock A. M., by A. PATER. All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend.

[illegible] Rev. D. P. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky., will deliver addresses in the Disciples' Meeting House, in 17th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

"Memorial Church."—Bishop UPFOLD will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services morning, 10½; afternoon, 3½; evening, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rector of Christ Church, South Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Westminster Church.—Rev. Dr. McCARTEE will preach in Westminster Church, in 22d-st., near 7th-av., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

Rev. Prof. Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. [illegible].

[illegible]—Those who cannot preach ... TO-MORROW. Why not read ... See ... New-York ... Oct. [illegible].

ROGER WILLIAMS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] ... TO-MORROW, at [illegible] o'clock ...

Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be upon the Life and Character of Joseph.

Rev. J. F. Jones will preach next Lord's Day MORNING and EVENING, (Oct. 12,) for the Central Park Baptist Church, located in 6th-av., between 52d and 54th sts.

Northwest Prot. Ref. Dutch Church, in West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services in this Church TO-MORROW, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Catholic Apostolic Church—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Amable, of Germantown, Pa., is expected to preach in the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

The Church of the Holy Communion—corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be opened for service, SUNDAY, Oct. 19.

PERSONAL.

MR. SAMUEL A. WATERS LEFT HIS Hotel on Sabbath afternoon in a state of partial derangement since which time, nothing has been known concerning him. He is about 50 years old, large frame, dark hair, slightly gray, had on a Kossuth hat, dark coat, cloth vest which buttoned to the throat, and dark pantaloons. Any information concerning him left with GEORGE W. SYLVESTER, No. 441 Broadway, or at the office of GOETHE'S Hotel, Fulton-st., will be thankfully received and full compensation made for all trouble and expense.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Dr. S. M. ELLIOTT will resume his lectures on the theory and practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including the Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human Eye, commencing Nov. 18. During the course, Dr. E. will illustrate and compare the recent discoveries and progress of Ophthalmic science, in England, France and America. Tickets can be obtained at the Office, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MAYOR WOOD'S ADDRESS ON THE CHARACTER AND GENIUS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON—To be delivered before the Hamilton Literary Union at the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1856, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be had of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; P. O'SHEA, No. 739 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door.

THE AMERICAN JUVENILE TEMPERANCE Society will hold their first public meeting in the hall of the Demilt Dispensary, cor. 23d-st. and 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock. There will be good singing, and addresses by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., JOSEPH F. JOY, Esq., and others. All, and especially the youth of the City, are earnestly invited to be present. JAMES B. DUNN, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A LECTURE GIVEN at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on SUNDAY, the 12th, on the races of men, presenting the statistics of progress of the negro race in the Free States, followed by a discussion upon these questions naturally springing out of the subject. To commence at 3 P. M.

WM. SCRIVEN, S. P. T.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark;

A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Henry J. Raymond;

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner;

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States;

A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County;

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A City Judge in the place of Elisha S. Capron.

Two Governors of the Almshouse in the places of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper.

Also, sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

N. P. STANTON, Jr., Dep. Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1856.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. [See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.]

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Canal-st., near Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.
Lined and unlined for cold or wet weather. They keep the hands smooth and soft, and can be worn when any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores.
GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 36 John-st., (up stairs.)

STELLA SHAWLS AT FIVE DOLLARS.
Just received and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUES AT KINZEY'S cheap lace and embroidery store, No. 323 8th-av.: 5,000 rich collars, 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s.; 3,000 pair sleeves, 2s., 2s. 6d. and 4s.; 3,000 dimity and needlework bands, 1s.; 3,000 pairs kid gloves, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; 40,000 yards rich ribbons, 1s. and 1s. 3d.; 2,000 pieces trimmings of all kinds. Just opening, 3,000 yards very rich ribbons, 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. N. B.—3,000 pieces ribbons from auction at wholesale, the cheapest lot in the City.

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen sts., has removed to No. 268 Grand-st., (middle of the block,) between Christie and Forsyth sts.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
OF
SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
Straw Goods,
Silk and Fancy Bonnets,
Dress Caps and Heads Dresses,
French Flowers, Feathers, &c.
A complete stock of the above Goods constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH INST.,
We will open at our
Showrooms,
No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
A very elegant assortment of
WINTER
MILLINERY, FEATHERS AND
FLOWERS,
VERY CHEAP! NO SECOND PRICE!
McCORMACK & SIMPSON.

MILLINERY.—MRS. CLARKSON BEGS TO inform her friends and the ladies of New-York, that she has opened her MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 755 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., with a fashionable stock of Paris Millineries, comprising a select assortment of Fall styles of hats, caps, head dresses, &c., &c.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FURNITURE.—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber &c., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing, are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 525 Broadway, one door above Spring-st., and at Branch Store No. 34 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $60, imitation at $30, library and dining-room, at moderate prices.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—PARTIES ABOUT PURchasing should call at the office of the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., where they can effect a very great saving. Country orders solicited.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25, at the manufactory No. 454 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

[illegible] NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET. ... REPEATED THIS EVENING, SATURDAY ... THE WRECKERS, OR, A DREAM AT SEA. ... Launce Lynwood, a Fisherman... Alley Croaker, a Tax Collector... Black Ralph, a Wrecker... Tommy Tinkle, a Muffin Seller... Richard Pendred... Trevanion... Biddy Nuts, in love with Tinkle... Margaret, Black Ralph's wife... NEW SCENERY. Shipwreck on the Rocky Coast of Cornwall. ... The Wreckers at Work. ... Hall. Reading of the Will. ... A Miserable Hovel on the Shore. Moonlight Pass in the Mountains. ... by the Sea Side. The new and successful ballet of LA MAJA DE SEVILLA will be repeated. Mlle. Dotty Barre ... The screaming farce of THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS, supported by the following combination of ... talent: Mrs. C. Howard, Miss Polly Marshall, Miss Fanny ... Mr. T. Placide and Mr. J. Moore.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7.
Engagement of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
Saturday, Oct. 11.
LAST NIGHT of LONDON ASSURANCE,
by Miss Robertson, Mr. Blake, Mr. Boucicault, ... Mr. Walcot, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Peters, Mrs. ... and of THE PHANTOM.
The Phantom... Mr. B...
MONDAY—First time in New-York, an entire drama, by Mr. Boucicault, entitled THE PRIMA DONNA, with the same author's capital comedy of LOVE AND MONEY. Miss Robertson, Mr. Boucicault, ... Allen and Miss Gannon in the ...

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FIRST AND POSITIVELY LAST GRAND CONCERT OF Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE, First Prima Donna of the Academy of Music, N. Y., and L. M. GOTTSCHALK, The great American Pianist and Composer, On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1856.
TICKETS.......... ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets and Seats may be secured in advance (without extra charge) at the Athenæum, or at WM. HALL & SONS Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
For particulars see Brooklyn papers of the 14th inst.
N. B.—No Reserved Seats will be sold after the opening of the doors.

GREAT CATTLE SHOW!!! of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT HAMILTON SQUARE. Situated on the 3d and 4th avenues, between 66th and 69th streets. Will be open to the public for THREE DAYS only, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, The 14th, 15th, and 16th days of October.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The Committee will be on the ground on Saturday, the 11th, and Monday, the 13th insts., for the purpose of making the entries and locating the Stock, which entries must specify the breed, pedigree, and age of the animals. Entries sent to WM. B. LEONARD, Cor. Sec'y of the Institute, Crystal Palace, will receive attention. All animals must be on the ground by 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 14th, to compete for prizes.
DAVID BANKS, Chair.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GERMAN OPERA. BRILLIANT SUCCESS. SATURDAY, Oct. 11, 1856. Second time in America, Lortzing's beautiful Fairy Opera of UNDINE, With an excellent cast, and New and Magnificent Scenery and Dresses. Musical Director.......... CARL BERGMANN. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Private Boxes, $5. Seats may be secured daily, at the Ticket Office of Niblo's Garden, from 8 to 4 o'clock, and at Hall & Son's Music Store. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. MONDAY—The Wonderful Ravels. BLANCHE, or THE RIVAL FAIRIES, and other Entertainments.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Every night this week.
A MIRACLE AT HAND.
The new Extravaganza, entitled TIMES IN THE MOON.
In which George and Bishop Buckley will perform the great Miracle of ANNEXING THE EARTH TO THE MOON. Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

"DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP," from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new work. Dramatized by C. W. Taylor, Esq., at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE; EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, With little Cordelia Howard as Tom-Tit. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Aunt Milly and the cast embracing the full strength of the company. On Saturday afternoon, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as originally produced at this Theatre, and performed there 371 consecutive nights. Admission 25 cents. No free list.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $200, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $300, including all the privileges of the hall, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and heating. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS
will commence at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
On MONDAY, Oct. 20, 1856.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Twenty-eight Annual Fair of the American Institute is now open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., daily.
The vast area of the Palace is filled with the choicest productions of American genius and skill.
The whole length of the Machine Arcade is occupied with the most interesting machinery ever shown at the Fairs of this Institute, propelled by several powerful steam engines.
Dodsworth's celebrated Band will perform every evening.
Grand Concerts every Tuesday and Friday evenings.
Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Reappearance of GENERAL TOM THUMB, preliminary to his announced DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE. SATURDAY, Oct. 11, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, GENERAL TOM THUMB in his various and varied entertainments, after which THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. THE LARGEST SNAKES IN THE WORLD are still to be seen here. "DRED" is in active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, with Gen. TOM THUMB as TOM-TIT. Admittance to everything 25 cts.; children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Oct. 11, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new work of DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP, dramatized expressly for this theatre. To be followed by the pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS. To conclude with the Drama of THE BOATMAN AND HIS DOGS.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Oct. 11, the performances will commence with the favorite play of ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS. To conclude with DRED; OR, THE DISMAL SWAMP.
Uncle Jack.......................Mr. [illegible]
Old Tiff.........................Mr. T. D. Rice.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—A portion of the Crystal Palace will be illuminated this evening, by Shepard's Magnetic Light. Dodworth's celebrated band will perform and the machinery will be in full operation. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, SATURDAY, OCT. 11.—The enormous living serpents, having been securely placed in their new den where they can now be seen to better advantage and without danger, will be fed this morning at 11 o'clock. GEN. TOM THUMB gives his performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock to-day.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

MOORE THE POET—
Oh! when I shall calmly in bed recline,
Bear we a flask of "Lyon's Powder" near,
And then you'll see how the bedbugs shine,
From the bed-post down, the house will clear.
Such is the fact. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS need no "puffing." They clean the house at "one fell swoop." Rats, roaches, mosquitos and flies are sure cut. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

LAMPS FOR BURNING KEROSENE, CANNEL, SYLVIC, RESIN, LARD, AND OTHER OILS, CAMPHENE, &c.—The Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, No. 38 South William-st., New-York, offer for sale a lamp for burning Kerosene, [illegible] on an entirely new principle, the advantages of which are beyond question. ... can be raised or lowered at pleasure, ... a better light is given at less cost than by any other lamp now in use.
Also J. G. Webb's Patent Double Deflecting Burner, which for common oils or lard is unrivalled. ... Suspending, Bracket, Side Stand, and every known form for burning all the above oils and fluid. ... Mill and Station lamps, Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 lights, &c., &c. Dealers can procure no other article as well and generally adapted to the various oils and fluids of the country.

[illegible] the publishing price, [illegible] in this country.

[illegible] "laying the keel" of a new [illegible] on the New Gaspel [illegible] in England [illegible] the Bosons of British [illegible].

MACAULAY continues [illegible] on his History. A calculation has [illegible] that it took four volumes to narrate what was done in eight years, it will require thirty volumes to record the events of the hundred and twenty years intended to be [illegible] by the whole of MACAULAY's history. And [illegible] the years to write the four volumes already [illegible], MACAULAY must live exactly a century and a half more to complete the work!

THOMAS DE QUINCEY is a contributor to the new English periodical called The Train. In the September number he has an article entitled "Storms in English History; a glance at the reign of Henry VIII."

A censorship of the press is about being established in Spain. Indeed, in no European country, except England, is the press unshackled.

"Austrian Dungeons of Italy," by FELICE ORSINI, containing a frightful account of Austrian tyranny, has been translated and published in London, where it commands a great sale, and has excited vast indignation.

Miss WARNER's clever novel, "The Hills of the Shatemuc," pirated, without exception, by the London editions, has been republished in England, as well as EMERSON's "English Traits."

H. CONSCIENCE, the Belgic novelist, announces a new tale, to be called *The Demon of Gold*.

Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY is advertised as having written a preface to a forthcoming "*History and Life of the Rev. Dr. John Tauler*, with 25 of his sermons translated from the German."

[illegible] long-promised Outline Compositions from Judd's novel of *Margaret*, will appear in a fortnight, in large folio form. They are exquisitely engraved by [illegible], and will be accompanied by extracts and a synopsis of the tale.

It is worth mention that fully two-thirds of the cheap books published in London during the last three years are reprints of American works.

Mr. R. G. HORTON's clever *Life and public services of James Buchanan*, has been republished in England. Also for fame, however, the author's name is given as [illegible].

Dr. [illegible]'s *History of the United States*, illustrated by American artists, would have astonished SYDNEY SMITH—the *Edinburgh Reviewer*—who gravely asked, "Who reads an American book?" The fifteenth [illegible] part (just issued by MARTIN & JOHNSON) contains a spirited sketch of the Battle of New-Orleans, engraved by PHILLIBROWN, (in the line manner) from an original painting by D. M. CARTER. Among the engravings in preparation for future numbers of this national work, are "The Death of Captain Lawrence," by A. CHAPPEL; "Moll Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth," by CARTER; "The Landing of Columbus," by VANDERLYN; "The Drafting of the Declaration of Independence," by CHAPPEL; "Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi," by POWELL; "Landing of Roger Williams," by CHAPPEL; "First Interview of Washington with Mrs. Custis," by CHAPPEL and portraits of FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, SCOTT, FILLMORE, FREMONT, and other celebrities. The numbers are issued with the characteristic punctuality of its enterprising publishers, and, when complete, will form a work more original, in letter press and illustrations, than any of the kind yet brought out in America.

In the *North American Review*, just issued, it is stated, in a notice of *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*, including living celebrities, that "the volumes contain each nearly a thousand octavo pages, in double columns, in small, clear type, and on excellent paper, are furnished in Boston at the incredibly low price of seventy-five cents. They appear once in two months." Nor is this all; the work was guaranteed to the subscribers, by the publishers, (the DIDOTS, of Paris,) not to exceed 32 volumes. All beyond that number will be *given* for nothing. Fifteen volumes, not completing the first five letters of the alphabet, have already appeared, so that the whole work can scarcely be done under 60 volumes, of which 28 will be delivered gratuitously! The reviewer does not state what publisher in Boston will receive subscriptions and deliver the volumes.

In this said biographical Dictionary, by the way, Mrs. STOWE's best-known work is misprinted *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose biography extends to 15 columns, called *Brigham le Jeune*.

Apropos of the *North American Review*, now the oldest of our periodicals, the new number is by far the best that has appeared for years. It contains thirteen articles, besides the usual briefer "Critical Notices." Of these, the best are the *personal* notices—HENRY HEINE, the Character of FRANKLIN, EDGAR ALLEN POE, GOV. PLUMER, and Literature and Liberty of France under the Empire. This last more particularly discusses the merits of DE LAMARTINE, (who received, by his pen, more than 1,800,000 francs in hard coin since 1838, and now supplicates the world to give him "somewhere about a million more,") VICTOR HUGO, DE TOCQUEVILLE, VICTOR COUSIN and MONTALEMBERT. There is also an eloquent paper, full of historical research, upon the rise and decay of Portugal as a nation,—an appreciative notice of recent books on England,—a Chapter on Novels,—(in which the critic, unmarrying the authoress of *Zaidee*, mentions her as "*Miss* Oliphant,") and a searching criticism on the shortcomings of APPLETON's *Cyclopedia of Biography*, which was put together by Mr. [illegible] in London. Two other articles, (rather solid than heavy,) are devoted to the present state of the Jewish People in Learning and Culture, and WILSON's "Treatise on Logic." On the whole, a very superior number.

Mr. PUTNAM has issued the third volume of the people's edition of IRVING's *Life of Washington*. It has a likeness of General PUTNAM, after TRUMBULL's portrait. In this volume the narrative is brought down to the close of 1779, when Sir HENRY CLINTON and Lord CORNWALLIS went on their expedition "for the capture of Charleston and the reduction of South Carolina," both of which feats they did *not* accomplish.

REDFIELD has announced a second series of DICKENS' *Little Folks*, (illustrated by DARLEY,) from CHARLES DICKENS' most popular stories; the *Wigwam and the Cabin*, a new work by W. G. SIMMS; BOOTE's *Lives of the Novelists*, and JOHNSON's *Lives of the Poets*, with additions and corrections, by PETER CUNNINGHAM, and the first volumes of Lady MORGAN's Irish novels; the concluding volume, (*Fraserian Papers*,) of "MAGINN's Miscellanies," and the *Poets and Poetry of Ireland*, edited by DR. MACKENZIE.

"Doesticks," whose parody on "Hiawatha" was the success of a season, has another work nearly ready, in his own peculiar line—full of fun and quaintness—called the *History and Records of the Elephant Club*, a record of all kinds of life in New-York, with humorous illustrations by MCLENAN. This will probably be considered superior to his first production, as the sketches of society and manners are interwoven into a continuous narrative. *Old Hume, the Pawnbroker*, by a lady, (the scene alternating between New-York and New-Orleans,) and a new reform novel, by F. C. ADAMS, entitled *Justice in the By-ways*, are also announced by "Doesticks'" publishers, LIVERMORE & RUDD.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND have just issued their twenty-volume library edition of COOPER's best novels and romances. The text has been revised from the author's latest corrections, and the volumes are particularly noticeable for the beauty of the paper, print and binding.

The same publishers have nearly ready Frank Forester's *Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen*, a new work, intended to teach tyros in field and flood sports, and most beautifully and profusely illustrated.

The most handsome work of the season, however—perhaps the best printed illustrated book ever produced in this country—is Dr. KANE's own Narrative of his second Arctic Exploration, in two octavo volumes, with quite a crowd of first-class engravings, on steel and wood, all from original drawings. A Government grant of [illegible], we believe, has enabled the publish-[illegible]

[illegible] The Schooner [illegible] sailed from Boston on Thursday [illegible] for [illegible] children; Rev. [illegible] Rev. THOMAS H. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Missionary.) Miss [illegible]

W. McGUIRE, of [illegible], has sold [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] at the Union races in New-York [illegible] and are entered for the races at Richmond. They were sold to a Southern gentleman.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times. NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and quiet. Pearls, at [illegible]; Pots, $7 [illegible].

COFFEE—Remains in only moderate demand at old figures. Sales [illegible] Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio [illegible].

COTTON—Is still very scarce and in lively request at full quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH—The current movements are limited; but prices are supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty active, and prices well maintained, with sales since our last of about 12,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 [illegible]
Straight State	6 25@6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@6 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 [illegible]@6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]@6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]@8 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 [illegible]@6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 [illegible]@8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@8 00

Canadian continues scarce and inactive, at $6 50@$7 65 ℔ bbl. [illegible] bbls. were sold thereat. Southern is pretty active and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $[illegible] and $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $[illegible] for Extra, Fine, and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, mainly at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $[illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 75@$18 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and good demand at improving prices, with sales reported since our last of about 58,000 bushels including good to prime Canadian White at $1 60@$1 65; very good Western red at $1 49; good ordinary Genesee red at $1 38; and good to prime Southern red at $1 46@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Rye, of desirable quality, is scarce and quiet, at 83c.@88c. for ordinary to choice new, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less active request and are barely worth 46c.@48c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@46c. for State; 40c.@46c. for Jersey; and 39c.@42c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and it is moderately sought after, at previous rates. There were sales reported of about 20,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 66c.@67c. for Mixed; 70c.@71c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 1,100 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are active and rising. The available supply is unusually light.

HOPS—New are in moderate request, and are firm at from 8c.@11c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb. Old rule heavy and languid at 4½c.@7½c.

IRON—There have been 75 tons Scotch Pig taken at $30 75@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Remains without improvement in demand or value. Pig is quoted at $6 06¼@$6 25 for Foreign, and $6 40 for Galena, ℔ 100 lbs. Bar, 6¼c. ℔ lb. Sheet and Pipe, 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Appears in brisk demand at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland is salable and firm, at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request, at former rates. New-Orleans, 64c.@65c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 38c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is more inquired for, and is now generally quoted at 41½c.@42½c. ℔ gallon. Rosin is in pretty fair demand at former quotations.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are in limited request at about old figures. Linseed is taken freely from store at $1 02@$1 03 ℔ gallon. Stock, extremely light. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in very brisk demand at higher prices, sales having transpired since our last of nearly 2,100 bbls., in lots, mostly at $20 25@$20 50 for Mess; and $17 75@$18 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, and are worth 9¼c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet and infirm, at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 375 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, New and Old, at 13c.@13½c. and 13¾c.@14c., ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 375 bbls. at $[illegible] for Country Prime; $[illegible] for Country Mess; $[illegible] for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and nominal at $[illegible]@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $20 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 16c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27½c. for Prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were only small sales of common to choice reported to-day at from $4 25@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no improvement, the transactions since our last having been confined to about 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, from 7¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 15,000 lbs. Prime sold on private terms.

TEAS—At the auction sale, to-day, the competition was tolerably brisk, and satisfactory prices were realized. We annex a full report.

By I. M. HOFFMAN & Co., imported per *Ariel*—Terms 6 months.

Hyson—10 half-chests at 40c; 40 do 40c.; 31 do 39½c.; 26 do 38½c.; 31 do 35c.; 53 do 34¼c.; 19 do 33¼c.; 24 do 33c.; 25 do 32¾c.; 10 do 31c.; 11 do 30½c.; 280 do 30c.; 40 do 28½c.; 31 do 28c.; 43 do 26¾c.; 23 do 25½c.; 14 do 25c.; 23 do 25c.; 13 do 21.

Young Hyson—30 half chests at 46c.; 48 do 45½c.; 25 do 45c.; 52 do 44¼c.; 28 do 42½c.; 20 do 41c.; 25 do 40c.; 118 do 39c.; 107 do 37c.; 105 do 36½c.; 164 do 36c.; 12 do 35½c.; 27 do 35c.; 30 do 30½c.; 32 do 33c.; 13 do 32¼c.; 19 do 32c.; 50 do 31¼c.; 116 do 31c.; 187 do 30½c.; 63 do 30c.; 44 do 29¼c.; 71 do 28½c.; 109 do 28c.; 150 do 27¼c.; 57 do 23¼c.; 86 do 26c.; 172 do 25c.; 119 do 21c.; 138 do 20½c.; 143 do 20c.; 65 do 19c.; 319 do 18½c.; 75 do 17¼c.; 117 do 17c.; 73 do 16¼c.; 225 do 16c.; 130 do 15½c.; 56 do 15c.; 266 do 14c.; 60 do 13c.; 50 do 12½c.; 49 do 12c.; 16 do 11c.; 47 do 8c.; 10 cases do 50c.; 95 boxes do 27½c.

Gunpowder—55 half chests at 48c.; 50 do. 42½c.; 58 do. 42c.; 29 do. 39¼c.; 64 do. 38c.; 36 do. 33¾c.; 34 boxes do. 39¼c.

Imperial—16 half chests at 53½c.; 17 do. 53c.; 20 do. 49c.; 66 do. 44¼c.; 14 do 41c.; 11 do. 40¾c.; 54 do. 40c.; 9 do. 39¼c.; 32 do. 39c.; 20 do. 38¼c.; 48 do. 38c.; 56 do. 37¼c.; 8 do. 37c.; 187 do. 36¼c.; 32 do. 35c.; 24 do. 32¼c.; 45 do. 31c.; 57 do. 30c.; 42 do. 27¾c.; 18 do. 26c.; 10 do. 24c.; 16 do. 44c.

Hyson Twankay—222 half chests at 23c.; 285 do. 22c.; 22 do. 20¼c.; 26 do. 18c.; 162 do. 17c.; 16 do. 15½c.; 150 do. 15c.; 276 do. 14c.

Hyson Skin—50 half chests at 16c.; 95 do. 15¼c.; 28 do. 14c.; 47 do. 12¼c.; 58 do. 12c.; 21 do. 8½c.; 73 chests, 11¼c.; 48 do. 11c.

Chulon Powchong—20 half chests at 21c.

WHISKY—About 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison were disposed of, at 39¼c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active, but infirm. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d., in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 25s.@30s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.............119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 68 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 801 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 260 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....................120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.

EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 203 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).......61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTABLE, capable girl, as chambermaid or chambermaid and laundress; apply at her present place, Dr. C. D. SMITH'S, No. 21 West 19th-st., on Saturday 11th, and Monday 13th, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-RATE broker's or banker's office, by a lad between 16 and 17 years of age. Best of reference given. Address W. H., Box No. 611.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Understands baking, and pastry of all kinds. Good city reference. Call at No. 137 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, (A PIANO Teacher,) a situation in this City, in which she can instruct as a compensation for her board. Address S. E. C., box No. 1,[illegible], lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT [illegible] (with a thorough knowledge of [illegible]); can [illegible] City reference. [illegible] between 11th and 12th sts.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—EMPLOYMENT is wanted for a young man, in the office of some lawyer of good practice, where he can receive a reasonable compensation for his services, which will be wholly given to the business of the office, having received a liberal education, with habits of industry and perseverance, that will make him useful in every part of the work. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.—Wanted, by a young married man, 24 years of age, who has had 7 years' experience in a country store, with control of a set of books, by double entry, for the last 3 years, a situation as above. Address B. J. J., Times office.

TO SCHOOLS.—SHORT COURSES OF FAMILiar lectures on the different departments of natural science, with illustrations, delivered at very moderate charges, by a gentleman thoroughly qualified. Address LECTURER, Box No. 141 Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO FIND A good situation as chambermaid in a small family, for a faithful woman who has been in his employ the last three years. Address box No. 272 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING CANVASSER.—By one of our oldest periodicals. A man having the tact will be liberally treated with, and on a permanent basis. Address, with reference, PUBLISHER, office of the *Daily Times*.

WANTED—A WIDOW AND HER DAUGHTER, either American, Scotch, German, or colored, to do the housework of a private family. Those who would appreciate a quiet home and would not desire company preferred. A letter, directed to C. B. B., Box No. 941, and left at the Sun Office, will be delivered to the advertiser. In it should be stated the ages of the applicants, and where they may be seen, and also the names and address of their references for character and capacity.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S CHELSEA Iron Works, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE, No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD OFFICE, GEN. SUPT. } NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1856. }

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOcomotive Engineers, immediately. Application to be made to the several Division Superintendents, or at this office. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

WANTED—AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEAtre, six corps de ballet ladies for the season. None need apply except good singers and dancers and those that thoroughly understand the business. To such a good salary will be given. Apply to A. H. PURDY, at the Box office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A NURSE.—APPLICATION MAY BE made by an English or Scotch girl, who can furnish suitable recommendations, as to her character and experience, to fill a situation as under-nurse and seamstress, at No. 73 East 23d-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—FOR U. S. SURVEYING-SCHOONER *Varina*, Lieut. Commanding JNO. K. DUER, seamen and ordinary seamen. Wages from $[illegible] to $30 a month, according to rates. Term of service one year.

WANTED.—A GIRL, A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to do general housework a short distance in the country; also one for the City. Call No. 66 Columbia-st., New-York, this day.

WANTED.—J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS HAVE VAcancies for two or three first-class salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply by letter only.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ONE FIRST-rate steel spring maker. Inquire at the office, Piermont shop, Piermont, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR a private family, South, a lady competent to impart a thorough education in the various branches. Also, a German, English or American lady for a school in this State; must teach French and music; also, drawing would be desirable. Apply to GEORGE A. HATTON, United States and B. N. American School Institute, No. 510 Broadway.

$1,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT IS WANTED in every town in the Union to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cts. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,[illegible], New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TO JEWELERS.—WANTED—AN EXPERIenced Melter and general workman to superintend a first-class jewelry manufactory. Address with name and reference, Box No. 3,186, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front or back parlor, in a private family, where there are no children, to rent to a gentleman and his wife, with board for the lady only. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 4 Walker-st., near West Broadway.

BOARDING—TWO HANDSOME PARLORS AND a large bedroom adjoining each, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, will be let with board to two gentlemen and their wives, without children. Best of references given and required. Apply No. 196 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 UNIVERSITY PLACE, second door from Clinton place. A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. House first-class, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENtleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a genteel private family. The rooms consist of two large square rooms, with pantry between, on second floor, and a large bedroom attached. The rooms are lighted with gas, and there is a bath-room with hot and cold water, on the same floor. The 8th-av. cars and stages pass the house every five minutes. References given and required. Applications can be made at the house, No. 633 Hudson-st. between Jane and Horatio.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPErior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms with partial board for gentlemen, in a respectable private family. One double room for two on moderate terms. Location desirable, and convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Call at No. 22 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT PARlor, with bedroom communicating, on second floor; also, a large front room on third floor, furnished or unfurnished, may be had, with board, in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE ELEgant rooms on second floor, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at a moderate price. Location pleasant and convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 64 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board; No. 266 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can obtain very desirable rooms and board at 217 Atlantic-st. Convenient to South and Fulton Ferries.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN and a gentleman and wife may obtain superior rooms with good board in a small private family, by applying at No. 100 West 23d-st., or at No. 5 Barclay-st., of E. R. MILLER. The house contains gas, bath and all modern improvements. Terms moderate and no other boarders taken.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

TWO PARLORS AND BEDROOMS WILL now be rented with full board to gentlemen and their wives, without children, at No. 27 East 19th st., two doors east of Union-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 287 4th-st., near Broadway.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st. Conducted on the European or American plan at option. Families and single gentlemen looking for Winter quarters are invited to examine the accomodations. This Hotel is heated throughout by steam. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN in want of permanent or transient lodgings would do well to call at the Manhattan House, No. 265 Bowery, near Houston-st. 37 cents per night, or $1 75 per week. New rooms and bedding.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY, TWO SMALL children and servant, for the Winter, in the upper part of the city; will furnish the rooms. Apply to box No. 1,049 Post-Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—NEAR the Wall-st. ferry, for a small family, in a private house, where there are no other boarders preferred. Address F., Box No. 3,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

NO. 145 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—Two gentlemen can obtain board where there are few other boarders; house new, with modern improvements. Between 7th and 8th avs.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SERVANTS IMMEdiately at the Scotch Intelligence office No. 27 Cedar-st. viz: cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, &c. Also farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, &c. No charge from females. Employers are invited to call.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply you with servant girls at the Protestant Employment [illegible] Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

APPLETON'S [illegible] INSTITUTE.—AT APPLETON'S [illegible] BROADWAY.—Messrs. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH [illegible] announce to parents and guardians that they are authorized to act as Agents for the following first-class Schools:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bergier's (Mme.) French and English Boarding and Day-School.
Clinton-place Institute.
Murray Hill Young Ladies' Family School, (Mrs. Howard.)
Seminary for Young Ladies, Murray Hill, (Mrs. Howland.)

NEW-YORK STATE.

Astoria Boarding and Day-School.
Cedar Glen Female Institute, Sing Sing.
Fort Plain Seminary and Collegiate Institute.
Fairmount Collegiate Academy.
Huntting's Family School, Jamaica, L. I.
Hudson River Institute, Claverack.
Irving Institute, Tarrytown.
Mount Pleasant School, Sing Sing.
Mount Vernon Boarding-School for Boys.
Newark Female Seminary.
Pembroke Institute, Tarrytown.
Poughkeepsie Female Seminary.
Plattsville Family School for Boys.
Raymond Collegiate Institute, Carmel.
Seward Institute, Florida.
Van Epp's Institution for Ladies.
Yonkers Collegiate Institute and Gymnasium.
Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen.

CONNECTICUT.

Essex Seminary.
Ellington School.
Elm Park College Institute, Litchfield.
Locust Grove Grammar School, Wilton.
Lyons Plains Family School.
Wheeler's Select Boarding-School, Norwalk.
Wilton Institute.

NEW-JERSEY.

Freehold Institute.
Mount Prospect Institute, Bloomfield.
Ocean Institute, Oceanport.
Orange Female Institute.
Vaucher Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Aston Ridge Seminary.
Family Boarding-School for Boys, Pottstown.
Saunders' French Collegiate Institute, Philadelphia.
Smith's Collegiate Institute, Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Elmwood Classical School.
Mystic Hall Seminary.

Circulars and every information may be obtained on application at the Institute. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the rooms large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentlemen, No. 126 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organised. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

ASHLAND HALL.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, West Bloomfield, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the Newark and West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Those who would like to find a boarding school easy of access, in a really healthy location, pleasant in itself, and in its surroundings, and which does up its work as well as good schools generally do, are invited to call at the premises. The next session will commence Nov. 4. Trains run to and from Newark 5 times each way daily. Circulars on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

MR. AND MADAME LEATI'S SINGING CLASSES.—Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become members will please apply as early as possible, as the classes are now in course of formation. The method they adopt combines the cultivation of the voice, the study of concerted music, as well as solo singing. There will be an evening class for the convenience of gentlemen. For terms, &c., apply at their residence, No. 31 East 24th-st.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(Five hours from New-York) a Boarding and Day School for boys under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and Rev. THOMAS HEMPSTED, A. M. For circulars and testimonials apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., or WATKINSON and MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c. may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILCUS, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., CHAPMAN & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, and HATTON & Co., No. 510 Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN ARE PRACTICALLY trained for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. By associating with business men they acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and good bookkeepers. Parents will readily see the advantage of this course over the ordinary school method. Two private desks vacant.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—HAMILton Collegiate Institute, at White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., 26 miles north of the City, and accessible 8 times a day by railroad. The 23d term will commence on the first Monday in November ensuing. For circulars, address the Principal, or call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College. No. 122 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BIBLE HOUSE.—The number is limited to 20, to whom Mr. BINGHAM devotes his best energies, assisted in part by teachers of French, &c. Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this School shall be the most thorough, the most refining, and in every respect the most valuable School in the City.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR 20 BOYS, —Bible-House—sign, Classical Gymnasium. This School is designed to be preeminently select, thorough, and excellent in every respect. A Primary Department is attached for the same number of smaller boys. The rooms are lofty and large, and provided with every comfort.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY school for boys at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of D. Berrien, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. Close, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING.—THOMAS JONES, AUDItor and referee accountant gives instruction as heretofore in the duties of the desk at No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st. "Jones' Book-keeping and Accountantship," 8vo., 250 pages, sent free by mail for $2. It embodies 20 years experience in teaching.

CARD.—MR. JOSEPH BURKE BEGS LEAVE to inform his pupils and friends, that he has returned to the City for the season to resume his Instruction on the Piano-forte, singing and lecons d'accompagnement. Communications to be addressed to his residence, No. 269 4th-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—ON THE EAST River, opposite 61st-st., will resume Nov. 1. Applicants for admission can conveniently call on Mrs. WM. JONES, by crossing to Greenpoint at 10th-st., whence are hourly stages. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE—A CLASSICAL and English Boarding School, located at Bridgeport, Conn. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal. Winter term of 22 weeks commences Oct. 27. Price $2 00 per year, one quarter payable in advance. [illegible] College.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVerack, Columbia Co., N. Y., [illegible] son; (Male and Female.) Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $112 per year. For circulars address C. H. GARDNER, Principal. Fall term opens Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 896 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park—Boarding and day school. Commercial and classical studies, German and Spanish languages. For terms, references, &c., circulars to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Embracing a Primary Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. [illegible], at No. 12 West 15th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. R. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars at [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—[illegible] at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st. [illegible]

THE ADVERTISER, SUCCESSFUL AND experienced [illegible] a portion of time during the day in a private family, or in a first-class school. He has the highest recommendations from the leading clergymen of this City, and from the Professors of Yale. Please address "Z," New-York Daily Times office.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars with terms, references, view of the Institute, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—A FIRST-CLASS Boarding school for boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.; the accommodations and facilities are of an unusually high character. Apply to the Principal. OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on Monday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, or of Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

A. H. WHEELER'S WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING ACADEMY—Open day and evening, for reception of pupils, as heretofore, No. 595 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 2. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER OPENED A DAY School for young ladies, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 23d-st. Circulars may be obtained there, or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 159 West 24th st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

A GRADUATE OF AMHERST COLLEGE would like to teach two or three hours per day in this City or vicinity. Address ALEPH, Times Office.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 11. No. 4 West 20th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 50 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 46 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL.—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

$150 PER ANNUM.—S. B. CURLEY'S Boarding School, Westport, Ct.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual soirées will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 16th-st., west of Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public, that his classes will commence the 23d instant. Days: Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 noon, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Mr. CHARRUAUD can be seen from 1 to 2, daily, as above, where circulars can be obtained.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NO. 39 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 128 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Madame DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will reopen their Academy in New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 11, and in Brooklyn on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 3½ P. M. Circulars can be obtained at either Academy.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING School will be reopened Oct. 8, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore. Information as to terms and regulations can be obtained on application to Mrs. LANNAY at No. 68 Willoughby-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. Unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES. No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST. Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN IMPROVED ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTE Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BARGAINS.—ONE ÆOLIAN PIANO, MADE BY T. Gilbert, in good order, which cost $350, for $175; rosewood second-hand pianos, $125, $135 and $150; two French harmoniums and several melodeons, in perfect order, for only $35 each. New pianos, melodeons and harmoniums, and piano stools, at low prices. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. —Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

G. & H. BARMORE, NO. 348 BLEECKER-ST., Piano-forte manufacturers, offer a large and elegant assortment, with their improved grand diagonal scale, at the lowest possible price; also several superior second-hand pianos, cheap, made by Chickering & Nunns.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COUNTRY PLACES CHEAP.—A beautiful country residence at Stamford, Conn., contains 71 acres; fine improvements; delightfully situated near the Railroad Depôt and the village. Price of the whole property, $35,000, worth at least $50,000. Half can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum. Also a fine country residence at Saybrook, Conn., at the mouth of the Connecticut River, splendidly located on the bay and river, with fine view of the Sound. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Price, $10,000 cash—worth $20,000. Stamford and Saybrook are two of the healthiest locations in the United States, with the best of society, churches, schools, bathing, fishing, &c. Both of these farms contain building sites, which will be sold separate if desired. For further particulars, inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 89 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 91 ACRES, SIX OF wood land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Raritan River, thirty miles from New-York, within two miles of Railroad depôt at Boundbrook, N. J. The house is in excellent order, with large outbuildings, and the ground is a rich loam, in a high state of cultivation. One-half the money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Inquire of JAMES B. BROKAW, on the premises, at Holcomb's Hotel, Boundbrook, or of W. BENJAMIN & CO., No. 7 Whitehall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—80 ACRES OF land, near the city of Chicago, will be exchanged for good merchandise or gold watches, at fair wholesale prices. The land is free from all incumbrance. Title undoubted, and will be sold for $100 per acre. It will soon be worth double that amount. The owner is desirous of turning it into some ready means. Apply to JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 88 Liberty-st.

A FINE CHANCE FOR GARDENERS.—150 acres of tillable land, one mile east of Belleville, N. J., within seven miles of New-York City, and within three miles of the city of Newark, will be sold in part or together. Part of the above land is cleared, and is well calculated for raising early produce. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE, convenient, modern well-built house, with six acres of land attached, large garden, well stocked with shrubbery and flowers, graveled walk, shade trees, evergreens, fish pond, &c., &c. Also, several desirable building plots, from 1 to 7 acres each, in the same vicinity. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 48 John-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DAIRY FARM OF 90 acres, near Howell's Depôt, Orange Co., only $6,000. Also, 140 acres near Goshen. Also, saw and grist mills, country seats and Western lands. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM of 24 acres, situated about 1½ miles from the railroad depôt in Newark; about five acres of fine woodland—the balance under cultivation. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 37 Maiden-lane.

LYCEUMS, LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS, &c.—Mr. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople, author of The Sultan and his people, before returning to his native country, will continue to deliver his lectures on Turkey and her Institutions, Harems, Domestic habits, &c., during the coming season. Literary Associations desiring his services as a lecturer will please make early application by letter to No. 3 Astor-place, N. Y.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—[illegible] three-story English basement [illegible] near the ferry [illegible] Also [illegible] basement brick building [illegible] the corner [illegible] from the ferries; would be suitable for a physician or a person keeping horses. The above buildings [illegible] with the modern improvements. [illegible] in the immediate vicinity, where money will [illegible] advanced to any person wishing to [illegible] improvements. For further particulars inquire of J. V. [illegible] of Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF LAND BELONGING to the estate of [illegible] in Oxford, Conn., on the stage route from Derby to Woodbury, 6¾ easy of access [illegible] of large convenience [illegible] condition. It contains wood [illegible] young orchard of choice fruit. It is advantageously located for a Boarding School, having been used for that purpose for a number of years. [illegible] M. E. BUNN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR HOUSE AND STABLE.—The three-story [illegible] No. [illegible] West 17th-st., with [illegible] 18th-st. The lot is 23 by 184 through. The [illegible] is 25 by 20, stable large and convenient. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, [illegible] No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

$2,600.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—One three-story [illegible] brick house, 22 by 40 feet, well built, has marble mantels, grates, gas, and fixtures; all in perfect order; lot 25 by 60 feet; situate near City Hall, and only about 8 minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Price $2,600; $1,100 cash. Apply to FOSTER & LONES, No. [illegible] -st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT a bargain, a 1½ story cottage, five rooms, recently painted, papered, and in good order. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Court-yard with fine large cherry trees and strawberry, choice grape vines in rear yard; will be sold for $1,[illegible]; $600 can remain; immediate possession. Inquire upon the premises of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] 4th-st., suitable for a large genteel family, that want comfort and convenience more than fashion. Possession April 1. Price $14,500. Ten per cent. cash on sale, two-thirds on mortgage. Balance may be secured on other real estate. Inquire of J. SMITH DODGE, on the premises, or WILLETS & CO., No. 303 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500.—THE SUPERIOR-BUILT English basement, 4-story, brown-stone fronted house No. 142 West 40th-st., finished in the best manner, contains all the modern improvements. [illegible] front, 55 deep; lot 98 feet. Terms easy. Apply to W. A. CARTER, auctioneer, No. 27 Day-st., corner of Greenwich.

FOR SALE.—TO BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A plot of ground in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn, running through Strong-place, will be sold very low, and a large proportion left on mortgage if desired. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE, IF applied for immediately, two neat cottage houses, both situated on 5th-st.; one near south 9th-st., the other near North 6th-st., and within five minutes' walk of the three ferries. For terms, inquire of G. DOYLE, builder, 5th-st., near North 8th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A TWO-STORY house and over ½ acre of good garden, with young fruit trees, strawberry bed, &c., only about 3 minutes from the depôt at North Orange. A fine view of the mountain. Only $600 required. Apply at No. 107 Fulton-st., up stairs, or to J. W. ALLEN, No. 460 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IRON FOUNDRY and distillery, 20 lots of dock property in Avenue and Union-av., Green Point, with improvements suitable for distillery. Foundry No. 90 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. For terms, apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

$500.—FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND STORE, No. 341 Bleecker-st.; a good business stand and rents well. One-half the purchase money can remain for a term of years. Apply to A. TOWERS, No. 40 2d-av., morning or evening.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. [illegible] Grove-st. With immediate possession, in good order. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—2 NEW AND FIRST-CLASS houses, with all the modern improvements, in West 36th-st. Apply to J. CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY AND basement house in Houston-st., near Thompson-st.; full lot. Apply to J. CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to lading for steam—now having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a superior horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE IN STEVENS' BUILDINGS. TWO FIRST-CLASS STORES, EACH FIFTY feet front, on the corner of Murray-st. and College-place. Inquire of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FAMILY living at No. 3 Franklin terrace, Hoboken, having for Europe soon, is desirous to let their house, furnished as it is, to a responsible and respectable family at a low rent. The house has all the modern improvements, and is only 4 minutes' walk from the ferry. Would also sell the furniture. Possession given on or before Nov. 1, and can be let up to the 1st of May or for a longer time. Address Post-Office, No. 1,464, or apply to BUHL VON KELLER & CO., No. 24 Vesey-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, a three-story house within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; will be rented with the furniture at a very low price until May next and privilege of two or three years longer. Also, a house elegantly furnished in Lexington-av. For full particulars, inquire of F. COLTON, No. 30 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 136 MADISONav., between 31st and 32d sts., the four-story brown-stone front house, complete with all the modern improvements, and one of the best locations in the City; full lot; house 26x70 feet. Possession given Nov. 1. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 36th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY—TWO ROOMS, (folding doors,) two bedrooms and closets, with back basement, pantry and closet, of No. 13 Bethune-st. Inquire on premises, or No. 229 Broadway. W. HOWLAND.

TO LET—POSSESSION 1ST NOVEMBER—TWO-story brick house, Bleecker, near Mott-st. The furniture for sale. Inquire of C. JUDSON, No. 159 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 118 Greene-st. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A HOUSE of moderate size, in an excellent situation, and in perfect order. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURnished, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, servants' room, with basement and kitchen, not higher than 20th-st., and between 1st and 6th avs. Address, stating particulars and terms, WILSON, *Daily Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED BELOW FORTIETH-STREET—First-class, fine location; the very best building lots in Brooklyn will be given in exchange. Apply at store No. 37 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 3d and 6th avs., 8th and 24th sts.—to be thoroughly well furnished. Apply to Box No. 878 Post-Office, stating address and terms.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. These buildings, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted for heavy or light work than any other establishment in this City. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Depôt Building, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 149 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.—M. LEVETT'S NEW AND IMproved Atmospheric Pressure Plates for Artificial Teeth, remarkable for their increased firmness in position, power of mastication, and very superior to the ordinary suction plate; is well adapted for the continuous gum. It is truly worth the attention of those wearing or requiring artificial teeth, to examine this improvement before engaging elsewhere. Teeth removed by the benumbing application, and every recent improvement of the day. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverly-place, near Broadway. Established, 183[illegible].

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 38 cents a box. Office, No. 494 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME COACH HORSES.—A gentleman going abroad, wishes to dispose of his carriage horses. They are very dark bay, long tails, 15¾ to 16 hands, fast and very stylish travelers, and can be in every way recommended, both for soundness and good training; age 5½ and 6. It is a rare opportunity for a gentleman who wishes to purchase a desirable pair of horses. Price $1,000. A barouche, nearly new, will also be sold cheap. Apply to CHESTER LANE, No. [illegible] Nicholas Hotel stables, Mercer-st., rear of St. Nicholas Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

P. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND [illegible] ... THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 11, at [illegible] o'clock, at the sales-room, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., a [illegible] ... Also 50 bedsteads, entire ... No postponement on any account. [illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW.—POSITIVE SALE OF valuable property fronting North River, at the Merchants' Exchange, MONDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock. [illegible] ... at the expiration of the lease the improvements to be paid for by the lessor ... [illegible] ... of this City.

H. DOWNEY, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON MONDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the furniture in the above house, comprising, in part, rosewood piano-forte, one or two suites of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood center tables, étagère, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany chairs, rockers, reclining chairs, bookcase, extension table, China crockery, glass and plated ware, carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, carpets and oil-cloths, with basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., TUNIS MORRELL will sell furniture of superior quality and variety. Oil-paintings and mirrors with gilt frames, spring and hair mattresses, fancy goods, gold jewelry and watches, all kinds of Havana, &c., cigars, with almost every description of goods too numerous to describe, [illegible] ... N. B.—The public must attend, so as to avail great advantages.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway, below Grand-st., embracing ten rosewood parlor suites of new and fashionable styles, in various coverings; mahogany do., in hair cloth; bookcases, library tables, extension dining do., centre and side do., bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, rockers, easy chairs, paintings, mattresses, &c. The above goods are warranted, and must be sold to pay advances. Sale positive.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WAKEFIELD LOTS.—J. BOGART WILL sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock P. M., at No. [illegible] Bowery, by order of Cornelius A. Cooper, purchasing trustee, a number of surplus lots in the village of Wakefield, Westchester County. Terms of sale, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees. The balance in six equal monthly installments, 6 per cent. off for cash.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 69 Nassau-st., Dutch bulbous roots, of the importation of R. Van Herschel & Sons, all in fine order and condition, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, &c. The roots will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MONDAY, OCT. 13, AT 10½ o'clock A. M., at the foot of 42d-st., East River, New-York, of 28 horses, on account of former purchasers. By order of WM. BEARD, Mortgagee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturing purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL CONDENSED BRASS LINED BOXES FOR THE BEST STYLE OF CARRIAGE AXLES.—This newly invented and excellent article can be inspected at the Carriage Hardware Store of Messrs. SMITH & VAN HORN, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York. Gentlemen who are at all particular about the easy and smooth running, safety and durability of their wagons and other light carriages, will, it is confidently believed, require their carriage makers to use these boxes in preference to any others. No description is necessary, for a single inspection will produce conviction of the merits of this new article. Reference can be given to many first rate carriage makers who are using these improved axle-boxes. The invention is an American one, and places American manufacture, in this respect, far ahead of European competition. Sporting gentlemen will find the diminution of friction, secured by these boxes, a material advantage where other conditions are nearly balanced.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.—

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,	Fink's Crucibles,	
Lard Oils,	German Steel,	Hardware Paper,	
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,	Manila Paper,	
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,	Bellows Pipes,	
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,	Bellows Nails.	

For sale at low rates by

DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

BAY STATE TOOL COMPANY.—NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of

FIELD HOES,
PLANTERS' HOES,
MANURE FORKS,
SPADING FORKS,
HAY FORKS,
GARDEN RAKES,
POTATO HOOKS, &c.

For sale by the Company's only Agents,

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—A constant supply on hand and for sale. Present prices are as follows:

Sheet Lead, [illegible]c.
Lead Pipe, [illegible]c.
Drop Shot, [illegible]c.
Buck Shot, [illegible]c.
Bar Lead, [illegible]c.

A discount will be made to regular dealers. All the above articles are of superior quality.

For sale by McCullough's Shot and Lead Company, No. 189 Front-st. J. McCULLOUGH, President.

VISITORS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE will find Demorest's Magic Miniature Gas Cook Stove in operation near the ladies' refreshment saloon. Those having gas in their dwellings ought not to fail to see it. Price [illegible] cents. This is the only perfect arrangement ever devised for using gas for cooking and heating without the very offensive odors and their deleterious effects.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, N. York.

GUNS.—FINE ENGLISH DOUBLE-BARRELED fowling-pieces for sale at reasonable prices, by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York. N. B.—A great reduction in the prices of bass rods and reels of their own manufacture.

WANTED.—AN ENGINE LATHE THAT WILL swing two feet and turn ten or twelve feet long, with screw feed, one that has been used a short time will answer, if a good article. Address LATHE, Times office.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—HAS two horizontal cylinders, 15 by 36 inches, is particularly adapted for steady work, and is of superior build and finish. Apply to E. H. MAYNARD, No. 8 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A NOTE, DATED SEPT. 6, 1856, MADE by George B. Dyer, payable to order of Alfred Gill, three months after date, at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, for $1,209, having been lost in transmission by mail from Hartford to Bath, New-York, all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating for the same, as payment thereof has been stopped and will be refused. GEO. B. DYER.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-finished playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., [illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor-[illegible].

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS ON GALVESTON, TEXAS. [illegible] ... payable in the above city ... collected at a charge of one per cent. Prompt and special attention given to the collection of notes ... and remittances to all the principal cities ... Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by RICKER & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st. References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Gardner G. Howland,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	S. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James G. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1856.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Grocers' Bank, held at the Banking-house this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected

DIRECTORS:

Charles Denison,	Samuel S. Wyckoff,
Benj'n G. Clarke,	Chauncey St. John,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Peter L. Bogert,
James E. Brush,	Charles Denison, Jr.,
James L. Woodward,	William E. Treadwell,
R. H. Van Auken,	E. H. Howell,
James M. Motley.	

And for Inspectors of Election, for 1857,

Aaron Clark, E. D. Brush, James English.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHARLES DENISON was elected President for the ensuing year, and SAMUEL B. WHITE appointed Cashier, in place of H. D. Williams, resigned. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPS containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$320,000 8 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.

The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1883.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE,) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1856.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE eight per cent. Bonds of this Company, due Oct. 10, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

101,'55-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d32,'54-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before Saturday the 11th October will bear interest from 1st October at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 251 THIRD AVENUE.—All moneys deposited in this Bank from this date, to the 15th inst., inclusive, will draw interest from the 1st, at 6 ₽ cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000, and 5 ₽ cent. on all sums over $1,000.

NEW-YORK, October 1, 1856.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK, 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Esq., has this day been appointed Secretary of the above Institution, in the place of Mr. H. Loofborrow, deceased.

WM. H. PLATT, President.

JAS. K. KEELER, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, SEPT. 29, 1856.—The election for Officers of this Institution for the ensuing year will be held at this place, on TUESDAY, the 14th of October next.

Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. J. CAMPBELL, JR., Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books closed on the 15th inst. and open on 27th. By order of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of seven per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 9th inst. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the prices heretofore advertised, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 30
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 50
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

COAL, COAL.—BEST QUALITIES OF LEhigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals. WILLIAM E. PEARSON, No. 423 Washington-st.

FERTILIZERS.

100 TONS TAFEU—FOR TOP-DRESSING grass and winter grain, (composed of ¾ night-soil and ¼ No. 1 Peruvian Guano,) at $40 per ton; 10,000 bbls. Poudrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our article superior to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

A new edition of this practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the dismal results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also, instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent postpaid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!—As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled, acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver and the circulation; it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE, A specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had; and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for this City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

T. R. CALLENDER, corner 3d and Walnut sts., agent for Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston. W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease an instantaneous cure is obtained. In stricture, from the earliest to the most advanced state; also, in Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, and all Genito-urinary diseases, he can guarantee perfect and radical cures, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. A new strictly non-mercurial treatment in old syphilitic cases. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. By letter address box 869 P. O. Especial attention given to the treatment of Chronic diseases, as Piles, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, and diseases peculiar to females, &c., &c.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, Consulting and Operative Surgeon, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in derangements of the sexual system,) together with his many new and efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Also, treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations in English or French. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.

THE BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Mrs. M. ROMEYN WILTSE, Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in November. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of 10 acres, affording ample facilities of recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., and of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MARRIED LADIES ONLY CAN PROCURE a circular containing valuable information to every mother, by sending full address and two stamps to F. BRONSON, M. D., Metropolitan Post-Office, No. 18 Bible House, New-York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $26 47 of Sperm Oil.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.

See certificates at the office of the undersigned.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

Prepared expressly for ship's use.

20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.

AUSTENS, Agents, Kerosene Oil Co., No. 39 Beaver-st., New-York.

PAINT.—FOR ROOFS, &c., IN CTS. PER POUND, and boiled oil, dry zinc, [illegible] cents per gallon. Prahle's boiled oil, [illegible] cents per gallon. White lead, 7 cents per pound, and zinc white, [illegible] cents per pound. For sale by SMITH & BRADLEY, 110 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, [illegible] ... and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, with the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo & Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

8:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains. 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamer's approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the roads Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland at 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton; Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A PLEASANT, safe and respectable business, which has paid from $6,000 to $12,000 per annum for the past six years. The business can be more than doubled by the assistance of an active partner. References exchanged and a full explanation given upon an interview. Address with real name, which will be treated confidential.

H. H. FOWLER, at this office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK fixtures, and lease of one of the largest and best Soap and Candle Manufactories in the city of New York. All the fixtures are in first-rate order, and the business is well established, it is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to enter the business. Inquire of B. B. LEWIS, No. 150 Front-st., at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY BUILDING SUBstantially built of brick, three stories high, 150x50 feet. Also, therein a stationary engine of (100) one hundred horse power, with four boilers, the whole nearly new and in first-rate working order; will be sold at a great bargain either together or separately. Apply to

HENRY T. NELSON, Atlanta, Ga.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY City Daily Sentinel, and the printing office connected with it, are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven years old, and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of Mr. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSONS DESIROUS OF closing off their entire stock of goods, dry goods, or, in fact, any kind of cut stocks of goods, from $1,000 to $40,000 worth, will find purchasers for net cash by addressing a letter to V. & H., Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York, within ten days. Oct. 6, 1856.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO invest a small capital in the Trimming, Thread and Needle and Pattern business, with dressmaking; rent $400 for store and dwelling; fixtures and small stock for sale; present occupants going to the West. Inquire on the premises, No. 284 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

$1,200 WILL BUY A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT well stocked with presses and every variety of type, all nearly new. The establishment is doing a very good business, and is located in one of the finest villages in the State. Address E. W. RUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE ESTABLISHED Soap and Candle business of GEO. H. PHINNEY, Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st. A rare opportunity for any one having from $7,000 to $10,000 to invest in a safe, profitable business. For further particulars call at Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., before 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M. GEO. H. PHINNEY.

TO BRICK-MAKERS.—FOR SALE—A BRICK yard, splendidly located for making money, with store, dwelling, land, &c.; has a monopoly. The cost can be realized in a year in net profits. Address BRICKS, Times office.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—DAILY AND WEEKLY.—An excellent opportunity for a practical printer, who is a Fremont man. Terms cash, and very low. Address ROCKY MOUNTAIN, at Pettengill's Advertising Office, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano, elegant carved case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months; cost $375; will be sold for $[illegible]. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 5 College-place.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR SOON, the oyster and dining saloon No. 212 West, near Franklin. Inquire on the premises. E. BROWN.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. J.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible].

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK..Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship BALTIC, COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The Steamship ERICSSON, Capt. Lowber, will succeed the BALTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.		TO SAN FRANCISCO,	
First Cabin	$75	Including Isthmus Transit.	
Second Cabin	60	First Cabin	$175
Steerage	25	Second Cabin	125
		Steerage	75

For freight or passage, apply to

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE 8½ o'clock boat discontinued. Only Sunday morning boat for NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. PERRY, will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of

I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 303 West-st., (rear office.)

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's-place.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 7 A. M.—The steamer GLEN COVE, from foot of Canal and Spring sts., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and steamer ALIDA, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, making the principal landings. Connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the North; also with trains west to Niagara and Suspension Bridge.

REGULAR MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, SING SING, TARRYTOWN, NYACK, AND YONKERS.—The new and splendid steamer NEW CLIFTON, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., every morning at 8½ o'clock, until after the 14th inst.; landing at Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, and Irvington, each way. After the 14th will leave at 8 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ALIDA leaves Canal and Spring sts. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the usual landings. October, 1856.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	[illegible] 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	[illegible] 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$[illegible] 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $300 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $50 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, E. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Dated New-York, [illegible] 1856.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—THOMAS G. HALLOCK against STEPHEN ROBBINS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To Mr. STEPHEN ROBBINS, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of July, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Riverhead, L. I.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The undersigned, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York City, and M. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counsellors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims, for creditors of Government, in the Court of Claims.

They will cooperate in attention to business at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by the profession or claimants in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New-York or Washington.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX, No. 116 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

M. THOMPSON, Washington City.

N. B.—J. C. DEVEREUX is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 20, 1856.

MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.

s27-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PEREGO, No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856.

CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix.

o11-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MARY B. JARVIS, at the store of JOHN TRYON, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1856.

MARY B. JARVIS, C. F. COLES, } Administrators.

my17-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLS, late of the City of New-York, (Gilder,) deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the establishment of R. WINDUST, No. 11 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

ANN NICHOLS, Administratrix.

ap26-law6mS

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the sixth day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationary, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ANDREW J. PERRY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr. } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS—FOR HEATING School-House No. 5, in Mott-st., between Spring and Prince sts., by Stoves, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.

Dated Oct. 7, 1856.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the [illegible] Ward. ANDW. H. GREEN, Chairman.

HENRY P. WEBB, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VOORHIS & SPENCER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DWIGHT SPENCER will use the firm name in liquidation.

WILLIAM VOORHIS.
DWIGHT SPENCER.

DWIGHT SPENCER will continue the lime, stone and brick business, as formerly, at the old stand foot of Amity-st.

Dated Brooklyn, Sept 24, 1856.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

JOHN COX & CO.

NO. 349 BROADWAY,

Have just received

A RICH VARIETY OF

FRENCH CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES AND FANCY ARTICLES, FRENCH REAL GILT GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.

A splendid assortment. Also, Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make these rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer Isaac Newton, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 238 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

A CIRCULAR TO ADVERTISERS.—THE increase in the circulation of the WEEKLY DAY BOOK has recently been so rapid, that the fact is not generally known to advertisers. Believing that business men generally prefer advertising in those mediums where they can address the greatest number of readers, at a less or equal price charged for smaller circulations, the publisher of the DAY BOOK would call your attention to a few facts. On the first of January last, the circulation of the WEEKLY DAY BOOK did not reach 10,000; but since that time, we have increased over 20,000 subscribers, making our subscription list now 30,000. This is the actual circulation each week, and which is constantly increasing at the rate of [illegible] to [illegible] per week. They are not "campaign subscribers," either; for we publish no paper of this kind.

The increase has been unprecedented in the history of American journalism, and the publisher would remind business men that the DAY BOOK now affords them a medium of advertising which has never been offered them before. Our circulation is nearly equally distributed between the Northern and Southern States. Without going through our books we would make a rough guess that it did not differ 2,000 either way. We have, therefore, 13,000 at least, in the Southern States, where other papers, for reasons we need not refer to, have not been acceptable. The Herald, from a statement published in its own columns not long since, said it circulated only about 2,000 in the South; and the Tribune, as we learn from a table of its circulation which it published last Winter, is only about the same. We have a circulation, therefore, not confined to any locality, but send papers to every State and Territory in the country. The bold and independent position the DAY BOOK has assumed is attracting to it great attention, and each copy is probably read by a greater number of persons than any other paper published. Another point is worthy of notice—while our circulation is less than the Weekly Tribune, yet we are confident that we send to more different post-offices than that paper. We thus address more persons, of different tastes, habits, customs and opinions, than that paper, which, to advertisers, is a matter of the utmost importance. A weekly paper is acknowledged to be a better medium for advertising than a daily paper, which is thrown aside. Our price for [illegible] ... advertising, (12½ cents per line,) [illegible] ... generally charged by daily journals. The WEEKLY DAY BOOK, therefore, presents the cheapest medium of advertising; for the Tribune, which we believe has less than [illegible] ... charges eight times our rates, four times our circulation. We therefore offer, not only the best, but the cheapest medium of advertising in our country.

We present these facts to you, believing that your own interest, as well as ours, will be advanced by patronizing the WEEKLY DAY BOOK. To render assurance doubly sure, and to relieve ourselves from all suspicion of having stated our circulation to be what it is not, we ask your attention to the certificate given below.

N. R. STIMSON,

Publisher New-York Day Book, No. 17 Ann-st., N. Y.

We have furnished the paper for the DAY BOOK during the month of August, and certify that the quantity delivered to the press-room for that paper was equal to thirty thousand sheets weekly, which we believe was regularly printed for the DAY BOOK. FOOT, COLE & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1856.

This is to certify, that the number of copies we print and deliver to the proprietor of the WEEKLY DAY BOOK, regularly every week, of that newspaper, is thirty thousand and upwards. SLOAN & SMITH, Pressmen, No. 17 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1856.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The narrow business streets down town are more impassable at this season of the year, perhaps, than at any other. Everybody is getting in coal for the Winter, and the sidewalks are obstructed to very step, by piles of the staple of Pennsylvania, and still more by the men who are shoveling it into the cellar holes so carelessly often that the admonition of SAXE, the poet, rises in the mind of the passer-by, with a slight alteration of the words to suit the occasion:

"Look out for your hat and look out for your head,
Lest you find that the favorite son of your mother
Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other."

For "*brick* read *coal*. Moreover, the pedestrian must be very careful or he will fall through some of the ungrated coal holes into some sub-cellar that he is passing over.

The merchants are pretty busy just now, too, shipping goods that have been sold during the last season, and the oft-complained-of nuisance of bales of goods encumbering the sidewalks calls more loudly than ever for reform. Which of the candidates for Mayor will pledge himself to abate it? At this time of the year the alterations and improvements in old buildings and the erection of new ones encumber the streets with brick and mortar and building materials and barricade the sidewalks, and sometimes the whole street. All this, especially in narrow streets, adds very little to the facilities of navigation, at no time superabundant in the lower part of the town.

Auctions at this time are in full blast, and on Nassau-street in particular the passage-way is encroached upon by articles of cabinet furniture exposed for sale, and second-hand carriages of every description plastered with the announcement that they will be sold at auction at a specified hour. Take your stuff inside, gentlemen. Clear the way.

☞ The Stonington and Fall River Boats did not arrive until 8¼ o'clock yesterday morning, owing to a heavy fog in the Sound.

☞ A new coat of white paint to the modest steeple that crowns the New-York Hospital has helped its appearance wonderfully.

☞ A genuine Native American Summer we have been enjoying lately. Look out for colds when the weather suddenly changes.

☞ The case of Captain RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, was under examination yesterday, but no result was arrived at.

Fires.

IN CENTER-STREET.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the third floor of the iron foundry of CORNELL & JACKSON, No. 159 Centre-street. The fire was promptly extinguished by the firemen and Sixth Ward Police. Damage trifling.

IN BROADWAY.

An alarm of fire was occasioned at 7¼ o'clock last evening by the burning of a chimney on the premises No. 548 Broadway, occupied by G. & W. MORGAN, glass stainers.

Serious, if not Fatal Accident.

On Thursday morning about 9 o'clock, a large banner or flag staff projecting from the roof of the building No. 548 Broadway, occupied by WELLMAN & JACKSON, No. 159 Daguerreotype room, accidentally gave way and descended to the sidewalk with a great crash. A lady named Mrs. VELTZE, who was passing at the time, received a severe injury from it on the head and back, completely prostrating her to the sidewalk. She was conveyed to her residence on Fourth-street, by policeman SWARTZIC. A little child who accompanied her escaped uninjured.

CAPPING POWDER CONTRARY TO LAW.—Sergeant VAN TASSELL, of the Central Park Police, yesterday seized seven wagons carrying 420 kegs, more than 10,000 pounds of powder, in Eighty-sixth-street, not being covered with leather bags according to law. Lieutenant MURR, with a squad of men, took the teams with the drivers, before Justice C. J. WARREN, of the Police Court, at Yorkville, who ordered the powder to be stored in the State Arsenal, subject to the claims of the Fire Department. This powder was part of a cargo of 4,000 kegs, on board a vessel lying at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River. Soon after the powder had gone to the Arsenal, the agent of the owner came into Court, and asked by what authority the powder was arrested. Judge WARREN directed him to the statute which forbids powder being carried in *any of the streets* of the City of New-York, without each keg being covered with a leather bag, so that the powder may not rattle through the kegs. The agent said that they had always been accustomed to cart powder in this way, that he had once been to the Chief's Office, and he thought it was *understood* that the law against *carrying* powder was only applicable below Sixty-second-street.

Judge WARREN replied that he understood the law as it reads, not in *any of the streets* of the City; that the law against *keeping* powder related to quantity, and applied below Sixty-second-street, but the law against *carrying* powder related to the manner in which each keg should be secured from casualty, and applies to all the streets of the City, and that this provision was in force when the powder prohibition line was drawn through Fourteenth-street, and was the same when the line was drawn through Forty-second-street, and again now through Sixty-second-street. The Judge referred the Agent to the Mayor and Recorder for immediate relief, and if not found, then to the Court for ultimate redress. The question is important, and it is well that attention is called to the matter. The agent expressed his utmost regard for the law and the City ordinances, and declared that he was directed by the Powder Company strictly to observe them, and if there was any error it was unintentional. Let the matter be sifted, that the Company, and the citizens, and the Police may know what are their rights. If they have a right thus to cart powder through any of the streets of this City, it is important they should know it.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST.—The October number of this remarkable periodical contains a most powerful and conclusive vindication of the treatment by *Inhalation* in all diseases of the respiratory organs. The dogmatic, illiberal and unfounded opposition given in some quarters to this rational mode of treatment is effectually rebuked; while the successful practice of the editor, Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, is amply proved by unanswerable *facts*, drawn out by a recent libelous and unprovoked assault.

Let every one interested in the subject read this number of the *Specialist*.

Published by SHERMAN & Co.,
Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-street.)

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by PERRIGO & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB.—If you have not yet seen the little General, you have missed one of the greatest wonders of the world. He gives his entertaining songs, dances, and personations to-day, to another crowd, both in the afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, when at the same time, the great snakes may be seen in their new den to great advantage and without danger. They are to feed at 11 o'clock this morning. A charming drama also, twice to-day. Immense attractions!

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The healing and cooling effect of this balsamic ointment upon health, strained muscles, lacerations of the skin, sunburns, sore throats, salt rheum, erysipelas, and all external complaints is a marvel to surgery.

The Wreck of the Steamer Florida.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—During the commencement of last month accounts were received, by way of New-Orleans, of the wreck of the steamship *Florida* between Pensacola and Apalachicola, and in the *National Intelligencer* of Monday last there is a thrilling description by a lady of her struggles for the safety of her children.

Now, it is my purpose to examine into the cause of this accident to the *Florida*, or rather the cause of the jeopardy of her passengers.

Some time ago a mercantile house at New-Orleans obtained a contract from Government to carry the mails from New-Orleans to Key West, *via* the ports of Florida. For this purpose they placed upon the route two old steamboats, called the *Vanderbilt*, or *C. Vanderbilt*, and the *Florida*. As each had a mast stuck in forward, and as the hulls of both were painted black, there was authority sufficient, it seems, according to the ideas of their owners, for denominating them steam-*ships*, and for so advertising them; whereas, steam-*coffins* would have been a more appropriate name. In this and other ways, these rattletraps secured the confidence of the traveling community, and many lives were risked in them. With no confidence, but with a willingness to take the chances, peculiarly American, I took passage last Winter, in the *Vanderbilt*, from New-Orleans to Pensacola, and you cannot imagine how delighted I was to get to my journey's end! These two vessels were, in fact, unseaworthy. Of the size of our small-est Staten Island ferry boats, they were painted and painted up in a manner to deceive persons not accustomed to travel by sea, and for that reason obtained a fair share of patronage. They were run, too, upon a most miserly system, and badly managed. Their machinery was constantly out of order, and they were surpassed in slowness by other part they entered.

I cannot believe that it was the intention of the owners of these vessels that the mail should be carried in such unseaworthy craft; but it is a subject of congratulation that any one of them has gone without the loss of life. I hope that the mail should be taken from the monopoly to the benefit of the people of New-Orleans.

J. R. R.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The pervading topic of the Street to-day is the Huntingdon forgeries, the first development of which appeared under the Police head of the morning papers. Besides the name of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., three other leading mercantile signatures are now believed to have been forged—BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co., CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co., and R. W. HOWES & Co. The total amount said to be afloat is over $400,000, though this may prove an exaggeration. Where the loss falls, or how distributed, is not known, and perhaps never will be. We only hear, thus far, of the hair-breadth escapes in dealing with the forger or his confederates. Most of the false signatures are said to be clumsily imitated, yet the paper passed current, at gilt edge rates, without suspicion, with some of our most astute money-lenders, because merchant-drawn instead of Railway paper, or because single-name individual, instead of Stock security. Such is one of the lessons resulting from bigotry in the employment of capital. All the hazards that attend mercantile paper are overlooked while it chances to be the favorite investment, and every other security turned upon with suspicion. The fashion of lenders once changed, the probability is their prejudices will run to the other extreme. To-day there is apparently an easier supply of Money to the Stock Brokers, and the Second Board closes with a somewhat improved demand for Stocks themselves. At two or three of the large Banks the applications for discounts were less than on Tuesday, their previous Board day. In other instances the offerings were excessive.

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The comparative ease in the Money affairs of Boston, and the positive steadiness at cheap rates of the New-Orleans market, are the appropriate subject of remark in the present condition of the banking movement nearer home. The facts ought to inspire additional trust in the healthy state of business throughout the country. The producers of the great staple of Cotton in the Valley of the Mississippi and the manufacturers of Cotton Goods in Massachusetts are all well to do in their finances. The former have grown rich from the liberal prices of the past year or two, and their representatives merchants and bankers at New-Orleans stay and every way comfortable. There is a large accumulation of real capital at that point. The banking movement is regular and free from inflation. Discounts are readily and reasonably made. The market for Money was never known so cheap on long-date engagements as throughout the past season. The Specie reserve is large, and from general appearances will prove

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

The hacking cough and soreness of the chest of the season are immediately relieved by one of Dr. ALLCOCK'S India Rubber Porous Plasters. Those who have used them, affirm them to be Excelsior of Plasters. For local pains of the back, chest, or side, caused by a bruise or sprain, they are unrivaled. Sold at 25 cents, at No. 43 Canal-street, Dr. ALLCOCK'S wholesale and retail office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" this afternoon, and "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," this evening, at Purdy's National Theatre, with little CORNELIA HOWARD as *Eva* and *Tom Tit*, Mrs. G. G. HOWARD as *Topsy* and *Aunt Milly*, and Mr. G. C. HOWARD as *St. Clair* and *Clayton*. The Pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and Drama of "Boatman and Dogs" will be added to the evening's programme.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR THE HAPPY, CAPS FOR THE COMFORTABLE, AND FURS FOR THE FAVORITES.—KNOX is a dealer in Hats, Caps, and Furs, to say nothing of Umbrellas, Walking-sticks, &c. If you want any of these articles, and of a first-rate quality, patronize him. He sells cheaper than any other dealer in town, and those who purchase of him are always satisfied. His establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WHOLESALE CLOTHING TRADE—FALL AND WINTER, 1856.—P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., would direct the attention of country Clothing merchants, especially close buyers, to the extent, variety, and cheapness, of his Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing. The low scale of prices will be found, it is believed, to offer peculiar advantages to the Retail Trade. P. L. ROGERS.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of the Estate of the late CHARLES FARSHALL, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at the Merchants' Exchange. Among the property are houses Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 Irving-place. Full particulars can be had at No. 81 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—In answer to a "City Baker's" able defence of himself and his trade in the *Tribune* of 8th inst., we beg to inform him, and the public, that we are selling the BEST FAMILY FLOUR, made in our new Cone Mills, and which will make more and better bread than flour made by flat stones, at $8 50 per barrel. J. DETHLEFSEN & SONS, City Cone Mills, No. 215 Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 50c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 195 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S gallery of Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

See the exhibition of Photographs in every style by Mr. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, at the Crystal Palace.

[Advertisement.]

HOSMER'S PATENT CAMPHORIC FRICTION-MATCHES, No. 106 Fulton-st., and No. 102 Water-street, and No. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

SCHUYLER—JACOBUS.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. William M. Hardy, Hermann Schuyler, of Battle Creek, Mich., to MARY A. JACOBUS, of Woodbridge.

HIRE—WARDE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at the Church, by Rev. E. H. Plopper, KATE, eldest daughter of Robert Marsh, to W. G. HIRE, of the firm of C. Lanier & Co., New-Orleans.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

HENRY—SCHENCKMAN.—At Hempstead, Queens Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. J. Addison Priest, Lewis R. HENRY, of New-York, to CARONLINE M., daughter of Dr. R. SCHENCKMAN, of the former place.

STOCKTON—COZZENS.—At West Point, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Henry E. Jessup, Lieut. R. D. STOCKTON, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY J. COZZENS, daughter of Wm. B. Cozzens, Esq., of that place.

BEEKMAN—CROSWELL.—At Cornwall, Orange Co., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by the Order of the Society of Friends, VANSINTEN H. BEEKMAN, of this City, to HANNAH, daughter of David Croswell, of the former place.

DIED.

DEGOLBERY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 9, Mrs. CATHARINE DEGOLBERY, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Degolbery, No. 72 West Lake-st., at 10 o'clock, the day following, 11th inst. Remains will be interred in the vault of her son, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DUNWELL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 10, at the residence of her son-in-law, F. B. Cousins, Mrs. CHRISTIANA COMSTOCK, wife of Elias Dunwell, aged 79 years, 4 months and 10 days, after a short illness of paralysis.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also of her sons, Wm. S. Corwin and Saml. Y. E. Corwin, and her son-in-law, E. A. Cousins, Hempstead, L. I., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 Greene-st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

IRVING.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 10, WILLIAM IRVING, a native of Scotland.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Cedar-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BLOODGOOD.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 9, THEODORE HENRY, infant son of Wm. R. and Margaret Bloodgood, aged 14 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 10.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	66 97	1000 Erie Railroad		b60	61
1,000 Cal. State 7s	71¼	100		do	60⅞
1,000 Erie RR. 2d m. bs	90⅞	300		do	60⅞
1,000 Erie RR. bs '75	86⅞	1000		opg	60⅞
1,000 R. R. Cuy. bs	71	100		do	60⅞
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. bs	86	100		do	61
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	92⅞	200		do	60⅞
20,000 do	89 90⅞	100		do	60⅞
10,000 do	90⅞	100		do	60⅞
11,000 do	90⅞	100		do	60
100 Mech. Bank	116	600		do	60⅞
10 Mer. Ex. Bk	100	300		do	60⅞
10 Park Bank	205½	100		do	60⅞
100 Del. & Hd. Cl. Co.	80 121	1000		do	60⅞
10 do	121½	300		do	60
100 Penn. Coal Co.	100 95⅞	200		do	60
100 Ward Cl. & I. Co.	15 24	600		do	60
100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	75	50		do	75⅞
200 Ill. Central R. R.	114¼	200		do	75⅞
257 N. Y. Cent. Rd.	97	50		do	75⅞
200 do	97⅞	600	Reading Railroad		81
350 do	80 98⅞	500		do	81
150 do	b60 94	1000		do	81⅞
50 do	s60 95	700		do	80⅞
400 do	s60 93	600		do	81
50 do	b60 92⅞	100		do	81
100 do	92⅞	1000		b60	81¼
50 do	b60 92⅞	400		do	81⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b60 86⅞	200		do	80⅞
300 do	b60 86⅞	300		s60	80⅞
100 do	b30 86	150		do	80⅞
50 do	s60 87⅞	200		b10	81
61 do	c 87⅞	100		do	80⅞
50 do	b5 87⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.		61¼
100 do	87⅞	100		do	61¼
300 do	s60 87⅞	25	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.		80⅞
150 do	c 87⅞	300		do	80
150 do	s60 87⅞	100		do	80⅞
250 do	c15 87⅞	100		do	80⅞
500 do	c 87⅞	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		100⅞
100 do	b3 61	31	Clev. Co. & Tol. R.		75
1300 Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 75¼	40	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.		80⅞
1000 do	b60 76	20	La Crosse & Mil. R.		75⅞
300 do	s60 75¼	15	N. Y. Central R. R.		83⅞
900 do	75⅞	150	do	b60	84
200 do	b5 75¼	100	do	s60	83⅞
200 do	b4 75⅞				

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73	111	50	Reading R. R.	b5	81
2,000 Mo. State 6s	s60 86⅞	300	do		81
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	17	200	do	b10	81¼
500 Erie Railroad	b60 61⅞	1000	do	s60	81
400 do	s60 60⅞	100	do		81¼
75 do	pbc 60⅞	100	do	s60	81
10 do	61	100	do	b5	81¼
50 do	b30 61	100	do	s60	81¼
500 do	s60 60⅞	100	do	b5	81¼
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[illegible]

Total Entered [illegible] Total Manifested [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 10—P. M.

There is a fair demand for Flour at the previous rates. Sales 2,000 bbls., at $8 12½@8 25 for Wisconsin; [illegible] for good to choice Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa; [illegible] for fancy and extra do; $8 62½@8 75 for double extra do; [illegible] for Richmond City Mills; [illegible] for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, at $1 12½ for Chicago Spring; $1 [illegible] for Milwaukee Club, and $1 [illegible] for White Wisconsin. CORN unchanged. Sales 12,000 bushels [illegible] @61c. OATS—Sales 8,000 bushels [illegible] Freights to New-York—Flour [illegible] Wheat 20c. @21c. Corn [illegible] to-day—11,000 bbls. Flour; 14,700 bushels Wheat; and 22,510 bushels Corn. Canal Receipts for the past [illegible] Wheat; 94,430 bushels Corn, and [illegible]

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 10—P. M.

FLOUR is steady and dull. Sales of Extra Oswego 72 bbls. WHEAT dull. Sales 3,000 bushels of White Wisconsin. CORN is good and firm. Sales 27,000 bush., to arrive, on private terms. Canal Freights to New-York—Flour quiet. Corn [illegible] Wheat 14c. The Lake Imports are light, and for the [illegible] unfavorable winds. Receipts—Flour [illegible] 12,160 bush. Wheat, and 27,700 bush. Corn. Exports, 7,100,000 bush. of WHEAT and Corn are reported from the Upper Lakes for Oswego.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 10.

OATS 43½c. @44c. ⅌ bushel measure for State Western, 39½c. Corn, 85c. for Western mixed. Sales 14,000 bushels. MALT—Sales 8,000 bushels at [illegible] RYE—Sales 2,000 bushels at [illegible] WHEAT—Sales 1,000 bushels Lake Michigan, at [illegible] Mediterranean, $1 40.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 9.

OUR COTTON market was quiet to-day, business being restricted to about 1,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 12½@12¾c. In other articles there is no change to mention. The weather is warm.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 6s, 89⅞; Reading Railroad, 49½; Long Island Railroad, [illegible] Morris Canal, 18⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Wabenaki, from Southampton—T. H. Pratt, and 12 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 [illegible] | Sun sets..... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 2 4 | Gov. Island... 2 [illegible] | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, [illegible] & Co.; Glasgow, (Br.) Duncan, Glasgow, [illegible] Ships M. J. Ward, Stone, New-Orleans, [illegible] dick; H. Hoxie, Manwaring, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Contest, Slade, Shanghai, A. T. Low & Bro.; Helena, (Prus.) Volkman, Bremen, [illegible] stadt & Schumacher; Isaac Bell, Johnson, Rio, Fish, Smith & Co.; Sir R. Peel, Lambie, Liverpool, [illegible] nell.

Barks Ina, Sing, Brown, Matanzas, [illegible] Mary Lacretia, Gibbs, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Kidd, (Br.) Rogers, Glasgow, Cox Lemon; [illegible] drice, Sp. John, R. P. [illegible] (Ham.) Boehn, Hamburg, [illegible]

Brigs W. H. Stewart, Sewell, Sierra Morena, [illegible] Kate Sea, Lewis, Demerara, [illegible] Grace Worthington, Kelly, Rio Grande, Grace [illegible] & Co.; Cocuitic, Hendricks, Kingston, Rogers [illegible] Susanna, Singleton, St. Marks, [illegible] & Co.; Naomi, (Br.) Abell, St. John, R. P. [illegible] & Sons; [illegible]

Thaxter, Wallace, Quaco, Pulsifer & Rogers; [illegible] Fanny, Bell, [illegible] John W. E. Meader, Wheeler, [illegible]

Schooners E. S. Jones, Spencer, Philadelphia, [illegible] McKee; Weber, Wednesday, [illegible] H. A. West, Phillips, Fall River, [illegible] Molly, Post, Smith & Co.; Sarah, [illegible] Bell, Weabery & Weeks.

Sloop J. F. Wallace, Lincoln, Tarrytown, [illegible] Propeller Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, [illegible] Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship John Marshall, Robbins, Aden, [illegible] with coffee and Forwood back to J. Russell.

Bark Excelsior, Jones, Havre Sept. 7, with mdse. and 94 passengers, to Slade & Bennett. [illegible] Havre. Has been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. Marion Rogers, Parson, Virginia, 5 ds., with potatoes to J. & J. Lenox.

Schr. J. W. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Schr. J. E. Jewett, Oakes, Georgetown, lumber to master.

Schr. B. A. Wood, Cook, Alexandria, lumber to master.

Schr. George and Emily, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Springfield, Ames, Newburyport.

Schr. Albert Jackson, Jackson, Portland.

Schr. Julia Ann, Barton, Calais, Me.

Schr. Maria Whiting, Chase, Rockland.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Bennett, Rockland.

Schr. Lucretia, Lowe, Lynn, Philadelphia.

Propeller Quaker City, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Pelican, Auberle, Providence.

Steamboat John Taylor, Dodge, [illegible]

HAILED—Ship [illegible] Savannah, [illegible] Bacon, Robinson, Liverpool, and others.

WIND—Very light from S.

Sailed, &c.

Aug. 12, lat. 24 40, lon. 26 30, the ship [illegible] Liverpool for Australia.

Oct. 4, lat. 41 10, lon. 65, was passing Block Island, bound E. [illegible]

[illegible] for Antwerp.